

Until the Day Break.

BY MARGARET J. FRESTON.
I often wondered, when at night
The curtains had shut from sight
Those eyes so overbrimmed with light,
How I could sleep the long hours through,
As even the watchful-hearted do,
Nor have their violet once in view.
Sometimes, as love late vigil kept,
Hearing him stir, I've closer stepped,
Half-dressed, if the light sleep,
To tend him with a whispered sigh,
(Mouth my own reason to beguile,
To see if he would turn and smile.)
Then I would hush my heart and make
Myself ashamed, that I should break
Such sleep, for love's own selfish sake.
"Wait till the morning," I would say;
"Wait till the slumber drifts away;
Then where are eyes so bright as they?"
I wonder now, as with my head
Bowed on my hand, uncomfited,
My heart keeps watch above my head,
How I can live and meet the sun
Of years that stretch, a weary road
Of yearning, till the dawn shall come!
Yet in this vigil of my woe
Start forth the thought that shamed me
Beside the cradle long ago.
"Oh! aching, aching soul!" I say,
"Until the day break, watching stay,
Until the shadows flee away,
And thou shalt find that God has kept
The eyes whose closing thou hast wept,
All Heaven the happier that they slept!"

The Four Bullwhackers of Bitter Creek.

Perhaps every person who is somewhat advanced in life can remember some incident of his early years which he would really like to forget, something that resulted from the freshness and vast experience of youth. I remember one which I have spent a good deal of time trying to forget. Just before the Union Pacific Railroad reached the Bitter Creek country, I made my first overland trip to the Pacific Coast. I staged it from the terminus of the Union Pacific to the Central Pacific, which was pushing east. The stage broke down at Bitter Creek, and the passengers had to walk to the next station. I grew tired of walking before I reached the station, and coming late in the afternoon to where some teamsters were camped, I concluded to stop with them for the night. On asking their permission to do so, they assented so heartily that I felt at home at once. Life in the West was something new to me. I was young and buoyant, and just out of college. I was fond of talking. I thought it would be novel and delightful to sleep out with these half-savage ox-drivers, with no shelter but the vaulted, star-gemmed heavens. There were four teamsters, and as many wagons, while thirty-two oxen grazed around in the vicinity. Of the teamsters, one was a giant in stature, and wore a bushy black beard; another was shorter, but powerfully built, and one-eyed; the third was tall, lank and hame-jawed; while the fourth was a wiry, red-headed man. In my thoughts I pitied them on account of the hard life they led, and spoke to them in a kind tone, and endeavored to make my conversation instructive. I plucked a flower, and, pulling it to pieces, mentioned the names of the parts—petals, stamens, calyx and so on—and remarked that it must be indigenous to the locality, and spoke of the plant being endogenous in contradistinction to exogenous, and that they could see that it was not cryptogamous. In looking at some fragments of rock my thoughts wandered into geology, and, among other things, I spoke of the tertiary and carboniferous periods, and of the protodactyl, ichthyosaurus and dinotherium. The teamsters looked at me, then at each other, but made no response. We squatted down around the frying-pan, with a piece of bread across the big fellow with his right hand slapped, or sort of lapped, a piece of dried bacon over a piece of bread in his left hand, sending a drop of hot grease into my left eye, he said to the one-eyed man: "Bill, is my copy of Shakespeare in your wagon? I missed it to-day."

"No, my Tennessee and volume of the Italian poets is in that—no Shakespeare."

The lank looking teamster, biting off a piece of bread about the size of a saucer, said to the one-eyed man, in a voice which came huskily from the bread: "Jake, did you ever read that volume of poems that I wrote?"

"No, but heven often heard tell on 'em."

"Yer mean 'Musin' on an Idle Man,'" spoke up the red-headed man, addressing the poet.

"Yes."

"Hev read every line in a dozen times," said the teamster with the red hair, and as he sopped a four-inch swath, with a piece of bread across a frying-pan, he repeated some lines.

"Them's they," nodded the poet. "The Emp'r of Austria writ me a letter highly complimentin' them poems."

"They're very techin'," added the wiry man.

I took no part in these remarks. Somehow I did not feel like joining in. The wiry man, having somewhat satisfied his appetite, rolled up a piece of bacon and into a sort of single-barreled opera-glass, and began to look through it toward the northern horizon.

"What yer doin', Dave?" asked the stout man.

"Takin' observations of the North star. Want to make some astronomical calculations when I get inter Sackry-menter."

"Well, yer needn't ter made that tel-scope. I could er tuck yo' observations for yer head as I have 'em to eye."

"Gitt out that, yer durned ole carboniferous protodactyl," yelled the lank-jawed driver at an ox that was lapping a piece of bacon.

"I give a good deal of my time to astronomy when I was in Yoorup," replied the tall man.

Over the long road.

"Over the long road," asked one.
"Good white. Was Minister to Rooshy. Then I spent some time down ter home."
"Home?" exclaimed the lank individual. "Was born thar. My father was a sculptor."
"Good sculptor?"
"Yes."
"Well, one wouldn't er thought it to look at yer."
"I never was in Yoorup," remarked the one-eyed man. "When I scryed the cheer of ancient languages in Harvard College my health failed, and the fellows that had me hired wanted me ter go Yoorup for an aut, but I concluded ter come West ter look—Hold up thar, yer infernal ole fleabitten ichthyosaurus," he bawled to an ox that was chewing a wagon cover.
I felt hot and feverish, and a long way from home.
"I got ready once ter go ter home—wanted to complete my studies thar—but give it up," said the one called Dave.
"What?"
"They wanted me ter run for Guv'nor in Virginia."
"Yer beat 'em?"
"Thunder, yes."
"Why didn't yer stay thar?"
"Well, when my job as Guv'nor give out they lected me 'Piscopal Bishop, an' I hurt my lungs preachin'. Come West for my lungs."
"Found 'em?"
"Well, I'm improv'in'."
I did not rest well that night. As day come on, and the men began to turn over on their blankets and yawn, the tall one said:
"Hello, Bill, how yer making it?"
"Oh, I'm indigenious."
"And Dave?"
"I'm indigenious."
"An' yer, Lanky, yer son of a sculptor?"
"Exogenous."
"He do you feel, Take?" inquired one of the three who had responded.
"Cryptogamous, sir, cryptogamous."
I walked out a few steps to a little stream to get a drink. I felt thirsty, and I ached. Then I heard a voice from the blankets:
"Wonder if them durned ole dinotheriums of ours are done grazin'."
Then a reply:
"I guess they've got to the tertiary period."
I walked a little piece on the road, to breathe the morning air.
I kept on.—Lock Melone, in October Californian.

The Baked Potato Men.

Having spoken of street traders, says a London correspondent, I ought not to omit the "baked potato" men. Many of the owners of the steamers which are familiar to us in Tottenham Court Road, Gray Inn Road, or on the Surrey side, are well-to-do tradesmen. Two or three that I know of are industrious mechanics, who, when their day's labor is over, supplement their income by retailing "hot murrays" at one half-penny each, but included, at a street corner—much more sensible of them than to squander in drink what they have already earned. The hot potato business requires some capital. The can itself may cost only a couple of guineas, but there are men who have spent as much as ten guineas on their steamers. The average price for a very fair one, the can of tin and brass mountings, is about £3. The potatoes are, of course, baked at the baker's, for they take some time to cook thoroughly, and the tin allows to keep them hot. There are all classes amongst the baked potato men—tradesmen who have been better off, mechanics out of work, and costermongers who in the winter find it more profitable than to hawk fruit. In the summer nearly all of them, with the exception of the first class I spoke of, take to cherries, strawberries, and green grapes. The customers of the baked potato men combine all classes. Near a theatre the actors will send out for the actors for hot potatoes and porter. The workman returning home after a day's toil will "pull himself together" with a "murray". The hundred-year clerk will pop out to the street corner, and from the potato man bring his little wife in a hot supper which she can enjoy after she has done stitching for the baby who is in bed. Even better off men, when going home late, will (if they think nobody is looking) buy a potato and munch it on their way to their lodgings. There are many potato men who make a couple of pounds a week in the season, and the aristocracy of the business has been known to roll up £1. It is the custom with the majority to be stationary, and at many street corners in the metropolis the baked potato man is as much an institution as the fat tavern with its flaring gaslights.

Mlle. Lablanche (Miss Blanche Day-ent), the young American soprano, met with a singular warm reception upon her return to Naples, the city which first recognized her as a singer. Hundreds of personal friends surrounded the coach that took her to her hotel, where flowers and lanterns were arranged in her honor. She makes her first appearance November 18. In "La Traviata," the entire house having been taken within two days of the announcement. This is a rare record for an American girl.

The climate of South Africa proves to be one of the healthiest in the world, especially for pulmonary diseases, and English and European consumptives and other invalids are now resorting thither in increasing numbers, owing to its having been so highly recommended by some prominent medical men sent out to report upon its climatic conditions.

Military Ballooning and How-itzers.

The military aeronaut is not to have matters all his own way it seems. A few days ago, an 8-inch howitzer, which is simply an ordinary siege gun, and by no means endowed with great precision, was the weapon chosen, and with this it was supposed to make the balloon as accurate as it had been. Two doubt an aeronaut could have been found plucky enough to take a seat in the car, but, fortunately, as the result showed, the balloon was sent into the air simply. It was, we are told, one of the ordinary service balloons, such as would serve for the ascent of one or two scouts, and it was permitted to rise to a height of 800 feet. The howitzer was placed at a distance of 3000 yards, but the gunners, we are informed, were not instructed as to the exact range, but were required to find it for themselves. An 8-inch shell was accordingly fired into the air as a trial shot, and this, despite the novelty of the target, sufficed to supply the gunners with the necessary information. The next shot brought down the balloon. The projectile was a shrapnel shell, it appears, and the fuse had been so well timed that the shell burst just in front of the balloon, projecting something like 300 bullets through the fabric, and causing its immediate descent. What effect that experiment will have upon military ballooning we know not, but it is very evident that scouts in the air cannot consider themselves safe when within the ordinary range of a field-piece.

Sunday Reading.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him he gives him for mankind.

A worthy Quaker thus wrote: "I expect to pass through this world but once. If, therefore, there be any kindness I can do to any fellow-being, let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it, for I will not pass this way again."

Kind words are the music of the world. They have a power which seems to be beyond natural causes, as if they were some angel's song that had lost its way, and come on earth. It seems as if they could almost do what in reality God alone can do, soften the hard and angry hearts of men. No one was ever corrected by a sarcasm; crushed perhaps, if the sarcasm was clever enough, but drawn nearer to God, never.

BREAKING OFF BAD HABITS.—To break off bad habits, understand the reason and all the reasons why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the associates with the persons, indulge in thoughts that lead away from the temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it is failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think that it is easy thing that you have undertaken. It is folly to expect to break off a bad habit in a day which may have been gathering for long years.

It is our folly to betray our duty by our wishes; if it were thus and thus with us we would serve God readily and cheerfully. Thou fool, there is no condition but grace can improve it to some religious use, for the advantage of some duty or other; it is thy laziness, and the blame of thine own neglect must not be charged upon Providence.

The best thing to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to your friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to a mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men charity.

As an appliance for the improvement of our friends, a habit of scolding possesses no appreciable virtue. The effervescence of ill-humor in yourself, it can have no healing or soothing qualities for others. The tendency of it is only evil. The presence of this spirit should never fail to remind us that we are on the wrong road to set any one else right.

A VERY OLD BIBLE.—Mr. David Beiry, farmer, near Glen Moore, has in his possession an illustrated German Bible printed in the year 1587, which is now consequently 343 years old. It is in a fair state of preservation and contains a portion of the Beiry family record from as early as 1712 and 1718. The cover is made of heavy leather and wood and the print is devoid of punctuation marks. At a number of the places where misprints occur in the work the letters show the marks of having been supplied or corrected with a pen. The illustrations are rough and not of the character now found in illustrated Bibles.

Select Readings.

You can not be happy but as God makes you so, my brother,
Lovers, liberty, and will, and joy,
Spiritual things, are three great joys.

Falseness always endeavors to copy the men and attitudes of truth.—*John Jay.*

Death is the foreshadowing of life. We die that we may die no more.—*Hooker.*

A tongue that delights to give good cheer is an inestimable blessing, but a tongue that lattes is worse than live coals in the hand.

From age to age this voice shall cheer:
What ever may die and be forgot,
Work done for God, it dieth not.

Dr. Holland says: "The feeblest girl, believing in God and a hereafter, is an angel by the side of the strongest man who questions her simple faith, and mounts on wings where he stumbles in doubt and distress, or sinks in darkness."

A little girl who had a thoughtful Christian mother, overhearing her little brother saying his evening prayer in a careless manner, said to him, "Willie, if you do not mind how you pray, Jesus will not hear you. You wouldn't ask mamma for anything you really wanted in such a careless way."

Wit and Wisdom.

After a girl has spent half a day in sewing red trimming around the bottom of her dress, nothing bothers her so much as to have a friend whisper: "Your petticoat is coming off!"

A Georgia young man asked his sweetheart whether she had ever read Romeo and Juliet? She replied that she had read Romeo, but she did not think she had ever read Juliet.

Scene—A court of law; trial for manslaughter is going on; Pat in the witness-box. Counsel for the prisoners—"Did you see the prisoner at the bar knock down the deceased?" Pat—"No, yer honor; he was alive when I see him knocked down."

There was a small boy who some power.

And in trying to make it go louder
He succeeded so well
That his friend's couldn't tell
His remains from a dish of clam chowder.

—*Yale Record.*

An ingenious man in Rhode Island has discovered a use for the despised milk-weed, and this fact gives rise to the hope that some benefactor of his race will find a use for the small, but diabolical, boy who always wants to sit in the parlor when you call on his sister.

WHEEL ON WOA.—Countryman (to perambulating bicyclist): "Carn't ride 'un up 'ill? Ties up when he come to a stan'?" Whop, I'd sooner 'ave this 'ere donkey, sir." Bicyclist: "Well, but you see this thingy requires no food, no stabling, no bedding, and no grooming. Only a little oil now and then." Countryman: "No food, no stabling, no bedding, no grooming! No more do this 'ere donkey, sir; and 'e 'niver gets no 'ill-fun."

"I say, old lady," said a man on a bicycle the other day, "did you see a bicycle pass here just now?" "No, I didn't see no kind of a sickle, mister; but just now I saw a wagon wheel running away with a man. You kin believe it or not. I wouldn't if I hadn't seen it myself."

"You young scamp," cried an elderly gentleman as he caught a little urchin in the act of picking his pocket, "aren't you ashamed of yourself? You so young and a thief already?" "Oh gomon," retorted the urchin, "I like that! Ain't you named of yourself—your son old and ain't got a silk handkerchief yet?"

Brazilian Jandara or Catamaran.

These curious crafts about which so much has been written, and so much curiosity manifested, are built of logs of cork palm eight inches in diameter, plinned together, with a plank thrust down between them for a keel or rudder, and a broad three-cornered lateen for a sail, made from fibris, affixed to a rude mast. Two men act as navigators, a bowman and steersman. These curious boats are mostly used for fishing and may be seen many miles from shore upon the ocean. They have been in service for centuries without the slightest change in their construction, and are likely to be for hundreds of years to come, as the Brazilians are not only satisfied, but really proud of them, ignoring all recent inventions. The catamaran flies like the wind, and even the clipper swift courier of the sea cannot outstrip it.

The proud fisherman, with his pantaloons rolled up to his thigh (for every wave washes over it), sits bolt upright upon his pegged stool, now and then dipping up the salt water with a calabash and dashing over the sails. He has perfect confidence in his craft. Upon one occasion I was upon a steamer one bright morning when the equatorial sun was gliding waves and steamer with its rays, when one of these curious little pieces of ship-carpentry came directly towards us. Seeing that they were determined to dart across in front of our bow, the captain and mate shouted to them to be careful; on they went; our steamer striking them, over

went the catamaran, turning a complete summersault. "They are lost!" we cried, in painful anxiety, when, lo! up they came, the dripping mariners looking at us with cool contempt as they paddled their minis a toe or two, as the sharks being no respecters of persons, sometimes get a nibble at what they doubtless consider a good bait. The Jandara is much used in fishing, and, as I stood at my window by the sea at Pernambuco, I counted on one occasion forty of these comical little boats, which has been used for fishing returning as the Western sun was sinking low, the fishermen's work for the day being done. They reminded me of a flock of white swans with extended wings floating into their nests over the rippling salt sea foam. Their post is trifling, and they are the means of many making a comfortable living.

Varieties of the National Press.

Recitation room.—Professor—"X, do you know the meaning of that word?" X hesitates. A whisper. Professor—"Your friend is right."

"I wish I was a deity,
I'd in my sanctum stand
And wear upon my countenance
A smile just awful bland,
And when the candle came in
To try to taunt me,
I'd exercise no modesty,
I'd exclaim in great degree:
I'd tell him right into his teeth
That his infomance alters
To the spirit's malice."
That has the shinin' poet.
An' if he plumped up the dust
For with his sheed' praise him,
But if he'd come to time,
Grate Moses I how I'd raise 'im!"

A volunteer, belonging to the cavalry, wrote home to his father stating that each member of his company was obliged to furnish his own horse, and the innocent old gentleman sent the money demanded for this purpose. Hearing of the success of this scheme another volunteer in the artillery wrote to his governor that he was obliged to furnish his own cannon, and the equally innocent father immediately sent his brave boy the money requested. But, seeing the other day a large Krupp cannon of brass, he asked the price. "One hundred thousand francs." "One hundred thousand francs?" said he to his wife; "how fortunate our boy isn't in this battery!"

"Tis said that thirty inches span
The average woman's waist;
And just so long the arm of man;
So when 'tis snugly placed
Around the damsel whom one treasures,
There is conformity of measures.

How admirable are thy works,
O nature, kind and dear;
For, spite of all thy knicks and quirks,
And various dainty queer,
Thou mold'st waist of proper bias
White arms to fit thou dost supply us.

Garb cotton, cool and clean,
No mail, silk, or lace;
Shoes not too small for ease,
Dress not too tight for grace;
Apron with pocket trim,
Halt large enough to shade,
But not to hide the face
Of my sweet teen maid.

"The man who stands beside you
You for your husband take;
Thus said the preacher to the bride,
Who gave her out as a bride,
And answered partly as she gave
A sly wink at her sister,
"That's what I'm in this tussle for—
That's just my racket, mister!"

Joseph was a scuffer and a "bad lot" generally. Meeting an officer of the American Bible Society, the other day, he chucklingly asked, "You got a good many bibles in the course of the year?" The officer said, "Yes, very many." "And what do you suppose becomes of them?" "They fall into hands that need them, I don't doubt."

"Well," said Joseph, producing a book with the look of a man who would say, "Now I've got you," "where do you suppose I got that?" "The bible man couldn't say." "Got it in a rum shop. You gave it to a sailor and he sold it for a glass of rum!" "Well," said the other, "I am glad it has fallen into your hands, Joseph. I don't know any one who needs it more." Joseph doesn't know as he made much of a point after all.

Governor Wright, of the Indian Territory, is a converted Choctaw Indian. Sometimes, after presiding over a political meeting of his people, he calls them to order and preaches a sermon to them.

Prof. Ko Hun Hua, who occupies the chair of Chinese language and literature at Harvard, has among his pupils some members of the university and others not connected with the Harvard in any other way.

The Table.

GOOD COFFEE.—Take one egg, one cup of white sugar; stir together to a froth; have your coffee cups previously well warmed; put two teaspoonsful of this in each cup, pour coffee in boiling hot; stir thoroughly and add thick cream.

GRAVIES.—To have gravy always on hand you must do as the French do, namely: Save gristle and every bone left from cold meat or fresh. The bones must be chopped small and put on to stew with enough water to cover. Leave the fat on until you need to use the gravy. By this means it will keep longer.

COCAINUT CAKE.—Three eggs (the whites of two of them to be used for frosting); two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk; one and two-thirds of a cup of flour; one teaspoonful of four; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; and a half teaspoonful of soda. Bake in thin round tins; make frosting of the whites of two eggs, well beaten, with four dessert-spoonful of white sugar; spread the top of the cakes and sprinkle the grated cocainut with the frosting.

Sedan chairs were used in England in 1481.

Feeding Terrapin.

With what pride your New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore gourmet looks at the genus *Pseudemys*, the most delectable of all the *Chelonians*. The favored English guest who, after having put to him the stereotyped question, "What do you think of the country?" must still solve another problem: "Do you like terrapin?" Common courtesy demands that all visitors should be treated with respect, but it has happened that occasionally a benighted foreigner has not replied at once in a straightforward way to this latter interrogatory, and has fallen from grace. It may have been noticed that in our market reports the terrapin, neglected in summer, is cheap. In eager demand during the winter, it is dear. Enterprising purveyors of terrapin buy their merchandise in summer, keep it till fall, and then sell at famine prices to eager supper-party givers. The trouble, so far, has been to carry the terrapin up to its proper gustatory pitch during warm weather, or until winter came. Expert gourmets, utterly ignorant of zoology, with fine intuition, have felt that the terrapin never could impart its delicate flavor to itself by gross feeding. This, which apparently was nothing more than a happy inspiration on the part of the terrapin, can be shown to have been the correct view of the matter. In one of the ponds of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, some twenty varieties of terrapin have been kept for purely scientific purposes. It was the custom to feed them on such interloping fish as disturbed the fish-cultural economy of other preserves. A low gold fish, a hybrid trout, a carp of impure race, would be thrown to the terrapins. Sometimes these fish were eaten, but day-lapping gardeners, who had been mostly were haughtily disdainful. One cutting the blooming clover, filled his barrow with the fragrant load and trundled it over a plank. He made a mistep and dumped his clover into the terrapin pond. In an instant the water was in a commotion. Every terrapin, no matter whether from Long Island Sound or the Gulf of Mexico, was seen busy devouring the clover. Like Ella's roast pig, the secret of feeding terrapins was discovered. Learned and grave Smithsonian Professors chuckled over it. During the past summer the daily allowance for the Smithsonian terrapins has been a barrow-load of sweet clover. We may expect, then, to see quite shortly in Fulton Market an announcement, "Clover-fed terrapins for sale." This winter, as your true gourmand gobbles his stew, he will wonder whether clover was made for bees, cows or terrapins.

Changes in Jerusalem.
A wonderful change has taken place in Jerusalem of late years, and it is probably now a more comfortable residence than ever before in its history. Mr. Schick, who holds the appointment of Surveyor of Buildings in the holy city, has lately issued a very instructive report. He tells us that ruined houses have been restored or rebuilt by individuals or companies, and buildings on the Peabody plan have been erected by associations. The streets are now lighted, kept for an Eastern city, most exceptionally clean, and the aqueduct from the Pools of Solomon has been restored, and water brought thence to the city. Tanneries and slaughter houses have been removed outside of town. The Sanitary Department is under the control of a German physician. Bethlehem and Nazareth are eagerly emulating the progress of the capital. In the latter place windows are becoming quite frequent. It is asserted that there is a fixed resolution on the part of thousands in Prussia to make that country as hot as possible for Jews, and it is not unlikely that this may in a measure increase the already considerable number now returning to Palestine, more especially as the German Jews already are a power in Russia. The improvements are further likely to lead to many Europeans wintering there.

Industrial Notes.

St. Paul, Minn., has put up \$1,875,000 worth of new buildings the past season.

Norfolk, Va., truck farmers value their production for the season at very nearly \$2,000,000.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul is to extend its line from Rockton to Kan-kakee, nearly 150 miles.

More than 15,000,000 postal cards were shipped from the manufactory at Holyoke, Mass., one week lately.

There is said to be but one concern in the world that makes fish hooks by machinery, and that is located at New Haven.

The Western Union Telegraph Company put up 300 miles of wire in the southern part of Dakota in the month of September.

France has 3,000 miles of canal, costing \$157,300,000. Nearly all the rivers have towpaths along the banks, and boats loaded with coal are towed along them.

The Baltimore Sun describes a cotton press now being put up in that city which will compress an ordinary bale of cotton to the thickness of seven inches.

There are six cotton factories at Petersburg, Va. Five of these have 18,000 spindles, 820 looms, and give employment to about 700 operatives. Shetling, shirtings, drillings, yarns, etc., are made.

An invention to utilize the same steam which advances the locomotive to retard its progress, making brakes unnecessary, has been successfully tried on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.

A company which has been experimenting in Florida with the palmetto as a material for paper has met with such success that about twenty paper mills are to be erected in the State for its manufacture.

During last year it is estimated that the amount of lumber alone manufactured and handled in Norfolk, Va., reached 83,373,573 feet, as compared with 48,150,000 estimated as being manufactured and handled the previous year.

The impossibility of filling present orders at American mills is sending the bulk of orders for steel rails to England. At present prices this description, as well as iron, can be imported at smaller cost than they can be bought here.

It is reported that a stock company is about to be formed to build a railroad, regulation gauge, from New Florence,

International Sports.

THE TURP.
Aurora's Baby has broken down.
Baronet is offered for sale by Mr. Littlefield.

Mr. W. P. Burch takes charge of Mr. T. B. Davis' West Virginia team.

The sons and daughters of Glenelg are the four-milers at this time.

Mr. Lee Paul now has charge of Mr. Leonard Jerome's establishment.

Mr. Jacob Placius intends to withdraw, for a time, from any active participation in turf affairs.

Cannon, who rode Robert the Devil to victory in the Cesarewitch stakes, was presented with \$2,500.

James Gordon Bennett has been elected Master of the Colworth Hunt, in England.

The celebrated trotting mare Parana, record 2:19, now owned by a Boston gentleman, will, with her driver, Mr. Whitney, winter in Cleveland, O.

Spendthrift, in the Cambridgehire handicap stakes, distance 1 mile and 240 yards, conceded the winner 32 pounds. Spendthrift carried 124 pounds.

Of Mr. James R. Keene's 3-year-old colt Foxhall, *Bell's Life* says there is a lot of promise in him, and he shows far more quality than the majority of American thoroughbreds.

Mr. D. D. Withers, proprietor of the Brookdale Stud, Kentucky, has purchased the thoroughbred chestnut home Ventilator, 8 years old, by Vandal, dam Carolyn, by Imp. Sothlain.

BASE BALL.

Nolan or Derby are spoken of as change pitcher and Baker or Bennett as change catcher of the Cleveland Club next season.

Foley, of last year's Boston nine, has signed with the Buffalo Club for 1881. It is also claimed that Jim White has been secured by the same club.

The Metropolitan Club of New York has disbanded, after a remarkably successful season. The club played 19 games, of which they won 8, lost 10 and 1 was drawn.

A call for a new and independent League has been issued to various organizations throughout the country for a meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Ward denies the rumor that he has signed with the Metropolitan Club for 1881, as he says he has a two year contract with the Providence Club, which does not expire until November 1, 1881.

The Worcester Club for next year is completed with the exception of a third baseman. The nine as signed are: Corey, p.; Bushong, c.; Sullivan, 1st b.; Creamer, 2d b.; Irwin, s.; Dickerson, i. f.; Stovey, c. f.; Dorgan, r. f. and captain.

It is rumored that F. C. Bancroft has resigned the management of the Buffalo Club to take the same position in Detroit. The Buffalo, however, it is understood, refuse to accept his resignation, and in this case he will be compelled to stay.

The second series of games for the championship of the Pacific coast between the Knickerbocker and Athletic Clubs resulted in the success of the Knickerbocker by a score of 15 to 6. Devlin was hit for 19 bases, including three home runs.

Six sportsmen on the estate of the Prince of Schwarzenberg, in Bohemia, recently killed in a few hours over 1,200 partridges.

The Halifax Rowing Association is backing its representative, Warren Smith, to win the first prize in the international rowing regatta to be held on the Thames, England.

An athletic association for the purpose of actively engaging in outdoor sports during the winter months has been formed by the members of the Chester Cricket Club.

Joe Goss, the pugilist, was arrested in Dayton, Ohio, a day or two ago and was remanded to the custody of the Marshal of West Virginia. Goss says it is a job to blackmail him.

Warburton, the famous English runner, has wagered £100 that he will run thirty miles in three hours, either at London, Manchester or Birmingham, England, on December 27.

The Manhattan Cricket Club of Brooklyn has made a permanent engagement with Arthur Smith, who played last season with the Pennsylvanians of Detroit, as its professional for 1881.

Jim Macoe, three-pugilist, has amassed a large fortune in Australia, and it is his intention to return to England before long with a view of selecting a spot to spend the remainder of his days.

Cornell College has decided to send a crew to England to row at Hantley next year. The crew will probably be the same that represented Cornell at the Lake George regatta during the summer.

Industrial Notes.
St. Paul, Minn., has put up \$1,875,000 worth of new buildings the past season.

Norfolk, Va., truck farmers value their production for the season at very nearly \$2,000,000.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul is to extend its line from Rockton to Kan-kakee, nearly 150 miles.

More than 15,000,000 postal cards were shipped from the manufactory at Holyoke, Mass., one week lately.

There is said to be but one concern in the world that makes fish hooks by machinery, and that is located at New Haven.

The Western Union Telegraph Company put up 300 miles of wire in the southern part of Dakota in the month of September.

France has 3,000 miles of canal, costing \$157,300,000. Nearly all the rivers have towpaths along the banks, and boats loaded with coal are towed along them.

The Baltimore Sun describes a cotton press now being put up in that city which will compress an ordinary bale of cotton to the thickness of seven inches.

There are six cotton factories at Petersburg, Va. Five of these have 18,000 spindles, 820 looms, and give employment to about 700 operatives. Shetling, shirtings, drillings, yarns, etc., are made.

An invention to utilize the same steam which advances the locomotive to retard its progress, making brakes unnecessary, has been successfully tried on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.

A company which has been experimenting in Florida with the palmetto as a material for paper has met with such success that about twenty paper mills are to be erected in the State for its manufacture.

During last year it is estimated that the amount of lumber alone manufactured and handled in Norfolk, Va., reached 83,373,573 feet, as compared with 48,150,000 estimated as being manufactured and handled the previous year.

The impossibility of filling present orders at American mills is sending the bulk of orders for steel rails to England. At present prices this description, as well as iron, can be imported at smaller cost than they can be bought here.

It is reported that a stock company is about to be formed to build a railroad, regulation gauge, from New Florence,

Making His Own Terms.

One day recently, as the insane patients of the great Charity Hospital at Berlin were taking their accustomed exercise in the gardens of that establishment, under the supervision of several attendants, one of them a lunatic card-driver of herculean strength, contrived to slip away from his companions and to clamber up the trunk of a huge elm tree. Having reached one of the topmost limbs and armed himself with a stout branch, he announced his intention of "staying there forever."

No one dared to attempt his capture by force; so, after a couple of hours had elapsed, the medical authorities summoned to their assistance a detachment of the fire brigade and an engine, which forthwith began to play upon the deranged gymnast. Having drenched him for a ten minutes spell, the firemen summoned him to a parley, but could get nothing out of him save a fantastic and high-sounding speech of thanks for their "refreshing attentions."

Another and still more protracted, deluge proving equally ineffectual in inducing him to descend, the wardens and policemen resorted to friendly negotiations, and their persuasions at length moved the madman to declare that if they would pay homage to his gymnastic skill and heroic endurance by three rounds of enthusiastic applause, he would come down. His demand was promptly accepted, and he descended to terra firma, and the warden descended to friendly negotiations, and their persuasions at length moved the madman to declare that if they would pay homage to his gymnastic skill and heroic endurance by three rounds of enthusiastic applause, he would come down. His demand was promptly accepted, and he descended to terra firma, and the warden descended to friendly negotiations, and their persuasions at length moved the madman to declare that if they would pay homage to his gymnastic skill and heroic endurance by three rounds of enthusiastic applause, he would come down. 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SALEM, N. C.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1880.
(Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.)
THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
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The Press entered its twenty-eighth (28th) volume on January 1st, 1880. Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1880.
Several heavy frosts this week, with some little ice.
Snow storm in Wilmington and Goldsboro on the 15th.

Over three thousand immigrants arrived from Europe on Monday, in New York.

The Governor of this State has set apart Thursday, November 26th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, as will be seen from his proclamation in another column.

It is rumored that the Republicans mean to recruit their small majority in the next House of Representatives by unseating several members from the Southern States upon various pretences.

It looks now very much as if the Mores letter was a fraud. Judge Davis said the jury must decide as to the innocence or guilt of Philp, and he was held to answer the charge of criminal libel.

The Synod of the Presbyterian church now in session at Raleigh, embraces five Presbyteries, including about 115 ministers and 225 churches. The church membership in connection with the Synod is about 19,000, and the Sabbath schools train over 10,000 children.

Col. Armfield's majority in the seventh congressional district was 1,928. Judge Furches, his opponent, carried Ashe, Yadkin and Yancey counties, but his combined majority in these four was only 479. His majority in Ashe was five. -Observer.

The votes of Nevada and of California have been cast for General Hancock. Judge Terry, one of the Democratic electors, is defeated. His name was scratched on account of personal popularity. He killed Judge Broderick in a duel just previous to the war, making himself extremely obnoxious to the Northern settlers of that State.

A letter was received in Washington from General Hancock by an officer of the army, who was formerly on his staff, in which Gen. Hancock says emphatically that he has not let or part in the agitation relative to the throwing out of the vote of New York, and that he will not have any. He says he is opposed to the agitation, and believes that General Garfield was elected, and should be inaugurated without any fuss.

Senator Thurman on the Situation. Senator Thurman who has been in Washington for several days, in conversation with friends expresses himself freely on the political situation. He says that personally he anticipates his retirement from public life, with much pleasure; that he is getting old and needs quiet and rest. He thinks that the Democrats ought to have succeeded had they managed somewhat differently. Judge Thurman before the October elections saw what was coming, and told the Indiana Democratic leaders that he could not concur with them in the rose-colored view which they took of the situation. He speaks highly of Gen. Garfield, and thinks his effort will be to have an honest, able administration. He is sanguine of the final triumph of the Democracy. He thinks that the present good times are leading to too much speculation and overtrading, and that the inevitable collapse will be a thorough one, it does it of course must rebound to the injury of the Republican party.

The New York Evening Express, of Monday afternoon, has another double headed editorial on "the frauds," which is important as the inspiration of the Tammany Hall leader, Mr. John Kelly, and as forecasting some extent what is coming. The following is an extract which is significant: "There is hardly a doubt to-day that over 20,000 illegal votes were cast for the Republican candidates in this city and Brooklyn alone. From a single house in the Eleventh District forty negroes registered, eighteen from one billiard room! The facts which have come to light, and have not yet been published, are so grave and serious as to render a thorough official investigation necessary. * * The crime of 1877 cannot be repeated without imperilling the republic."

The Constitutional Amendments, voted on at the late election, have been adopted. One Amendment prohibits the payment of what is known as "Special Tax Bonds," (the State Bonds) secured by Littlefield & Co., in 1868, amounting to about \$12,000,000, unless a vote of the people authorizes their payment; and the other Amendment leaves it discretionary with the State Legislature to authorize the payment of the expenses of all inmates of the Asylum, or require those who are able to do so, pay expense, and only require the State to pay the charges of those who are not able to pay. -Charlotte Democrat.

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On that day forget not the poor, the widow and the orphan, for he who tends to give to these is to tend to Him from whom all these blessings come. I especially commend to the generous consideration of the people the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and beg that they will show their gratitude for this year of unexampled plenty by suitable gifts to that noble charity.

By the Governor.
G. L. DUDLEY, Private Secretary.

Mr. Editor:—In the "Statesville American," Nov. 6th, we find a short editorial under the head of "What some Democrats will do." He refers to a negro wedding that took place, in a county not far off, and that the wedding was attended by some aristocratic ladies and gentlemen. Now he intends to reflect on the characters of those who attended the wedding, simply for the reason that they are Democrats. The ladies in question on that occasion are ladies whose character for virtue, chastity and honor in any way, are as good as any in the State. His word "aristocratic" is used ironically reflecting on the ladies, in question, because, he says the bride was of "easy virtue."

The gentlemen, are, at least, passably respectable, probably as much as the Hon. Editor if they are Democrats. But it seems they are to be ostracized and proscribed, for no other reason, only that they voted for Gen. Hancock. And for that reason they are this malignant, and accused of making themselves equal with negroes of "easy virtue." It is true that the Hon. Editor is a gentleman of unbounded influence, a superior intellect, a gigantic mind, superior to any of his fellow beings in knowledge, in easy confidence, in life, has all the surroundings, that is calculated to make life desirable, yet we think that he is uncharitable, to abuse others who are less fortunate, and indirectly accuse respectable ladies, of being equal with negroes of "easy virtue." If the party of ladies and gentlemen had been Republicans, they would not have been ostracized by the Editor. Nov. 15, 1880. Vox.

Secretary Sherman has issued the following circular in regard to the payment of United States six per cent. bonds, act of February 8, 1861, ("sixes of 1880"): Notice is hereby given to the holders of United States six per cent. bonds, issued under the act of February 8, 1861, and commonly known as the "sixes of 1880," that said bonds, with the accrued interest thereon, will be paid at this department December 31, 1880, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. These bonds, which are in denominations of \$1,000, with coupons, and \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, registered, bear the inscriptions "Loan of 1861," but should not be confused with the bonds known as "sixes of 1881," issued under the acts of July 17 and August 1, 1861, and March 3, 1863. Holders of these sixes of 1880 are advised that if the bonds are received at this department within a sufficient time prior to their maturity to admit of the necessary examination, payment therefor can be made more promptly at the Treasury. The department will receive bonds at any time, and hold them for that purpose, redeeming them in the order of their receipt. All bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Loan Division, Washington, D. C." and all registered bonds should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.—A Shreveport special to the Times says: "A cyclone passed over Kencho yesterday evening, at 4 o'clock, literally demolishing the town, including the Baptist Church and Baptist Female College, killing Prof. Reynolds, and had arrived the day before from Mississippi, and badly wounding and principal of the college; also breaking the leg of his son Bush, and wounding Mrs. Fannie Thomas badly. The following received painful but not dangerous injuries: Mrs. Breck, Boreman, Mrs. Sidney E. Hall and son, Mrs. Jasper McMillan and daughter, Mrs. Peyton and Miss Buehler Ward. The residence and outside buildings of Hon. Sidney E. Hall, Jasper McMillan and Mrs. Thomas and the Baptist church are blown entirely away."

More than one-third of the public-school children in New York City are nearsighted to a great extent, owing to the bad lighting and defective ventilation of the school-houses. The scholars are compelled to hold their books near their faces, in order to see clearly, and thus their eyesight is impaired.

Kendall's Spavin Cure—try it and be convinced. For man or beast. Read advertisement.

Senator Hill on the Situation. WASHINGTON, November 10.—The New York Tribune to-day contains a private letter from Senator Hill, of Georgia, to Hon. S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, and furnished by the latter for publication, with Senator Hill's consent. The following are the most significant parts of the letter: "Well, my friend, the most anxious event in our history has become a fact—a solid North against a solid South. No language can express to you the view I take of this event for evil. It can have no logic if continued, but disruption into several monarchies or absolute consolidation of all the States into one empire. In either our constitutional system will fail. In my opinion, the time has come when the great question for real statesmen to consider is how speedily to break up this sectional solidarity and organize parties along on other issues. The Democratic party is hated by the North and the Republican party is hated at the South and therefore it ought to be disbanded. Whether this hatred is just or not makes no difference. I would be glad to see a great National Union party organized, for I believe that the government formed by the constitution is the nation. True, it is a limited nation, but it is within the constitution, and it is as much national as any on the globe. I really like Garfield; I sincerely hope he will have a successful administration. He has ability for a crisis. He must feel keenly the fact that he is elected solely by Northern votes, but he has a great opportunity, and he can, if he will, easily and consistently destroy all sectional animosity and build a party for the North and South. This opportunity is far greater than the office itself, and, if utilized, will give him fame which the office could not give him, and which no previous President has attained. But will he do it? I greatly hope he will, and greatly fear he will not. I see a movement to make an issue on the result in New York, with a view to defeat Garfield in the count by Congress. There would be great danger of this but for one fact, and that one fact is, the South will not countenance it. Poor, divided and abused, the South, if necessary, will once more save the country from a revolution, and, as heretofore, get no credit for it. The Republican party will take the presidency peacefully, because the South will it, and at the next election the leaders of that party will tell the people from every stump and pulpit in the North that the South must not be trusted. Nevertheless we shall avert all revolution, not to win Republican praise, or avoid Republican abuse, for either is impossible, but solely because it is right, and we with the country. How long human nature can bear this I do not know. It is an injustice unparalleled, and a wrong that ought to cover the North with blushes."

21 Numbers of Scribner's \$5. The richly illustrated number of Scribner's Monthly, the Decennial Issue, appears in a new cover, and begins the twenty-first volume. The increasing popularity of the magazine is strongly evidenced by recent statistics. A year ago the monthly circulation was about 90,000 copies; during the past nine months it has averaged 115,000, while the first edition of the November serial by Eugene Schuyler, "The Life of Peter the Great," was finished in October. With November begins Part II, "Peter the Great as Ruler and Reformer," which will be an advance in popular interest and wealth of illustration, upon the part already published. To enable readers to secure Part I, the publishers make the following special offers to new subscribers after October 20th, who begin with the November number. (1) New subscribers may obtain, for \$5, Scribner's Monthly for the coming year, and the previous nine numbers, February to October, 1880, which include Part I, of "Peter the Great," Mrs. Burnett's "Louisiana," etc. In accepting this offer, twenty-one numbers will be had for \$5. (2) They may obtain the previous twelve numbers of Scribner's, elegantly bound in olive-green cloth, of Peter the Great, all of Cable's novel, "The Grandissimes," with the numbers named above, and a year's subscription, for \$7.50. (Regular price, \$10.00.) All book-sellers or news-dealers will take subscriptions and supply the numbers and volumes mentioned in the above special offers, without extra charge for postage or express; or the publishers, Scribner & Co., 745 Broadway, New York, may be addressed direct. The regular price of Scribner's is \$4.00 a year, 35 cents a number.

The gauge of the Western North Carolina Railroad is being changed from four feet eight inches and a half to five feet to conform to the gauge of the Richmond & Danville Railroad. In consequence of this there was no train over the road yesterday and there will be none to-day. It is reported here that the entire work will be finished by tomorrow. The change will necessitate a transfer of all freight over the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad at Statesville. It also gives a continuous line from Asheville to the North Carolina coast to Norfolk (via the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railroad), to Charleston, to Mobile, to New Orleans, and indeed all Southern points and ports. By this change the Western North Carolina Railroad becomes part and parcel of the system of railroads which form the backbone of which is the Richmond & Danville Railroad. -Charlotte Observer.

Home owners can not afford to overlook the wonderful success of "Kendall's Spavin Cure." Advertisement in another column.

THE NEXT ASSEMBLY. The Senate will be composed of thirty-eight Democrats and twelve Republicans, as follows: 1st District—W. H. Manning, dem. M. Woodhouse, rep. 2d District—S. P. Spruill, Jr., dem. J. T. Respas, dem. 3d District—Newsom, rep. 4th District—Spier Whitaker, d. 5th District—W. P. Williamson, r. 6th District—Germain Bernard, d. 7th District—W. S. Harris, d. J. S. Battle, d. 8th District—R. H. Jones, d. 9th District—W. T. Dortch, d. A. M. Faison, d. 11th District—R. W. King, r. 12th District—H. E. Scott, r. 13th District—W. T. Pridgen, r. 14th District—J. A. Oates, d. 15th District—V. V. Richardson, d. 16th District—John Blue, d. 17th District—J. J. Harper, d. 18th District—W. W. Wynne, r. 19th District—J. C. Carter, r. 20th District—C. E. Parish, d. J. W. Cunningham, d. 21st District—C. P. Jenkins, r. 22nd District—A. H. Merritt, d. 23rd District—H. R. Scott, d. 24th District—J. N. Staples, d. B. E. Mebane, d. 25th District—Prof. O. W. Carr, d. 26th District—Oscar Spears, r. 27th District—J. A. Lockhart, r. 28th District—A. F. Poil, ind. d. 29th District—A. Burwell, d. 30th District—J. A. Williamson, d. 31st District—Louis Hanes, r. 32nd District—W. B. Glenn, d. 33rd District—H. C. Hampton, d. 34th District—T. S. Tucker, d. Tyre York, d. 35th District—F. J. McMillan, d. 36th District—J. C. Newell, d. J. M. Gaudin, d. 37th District—S. M. Finger, d. 38th District—Jasper Stowe, d. 39th District—J. B. Eaves, r. 40th District—T. F. Davidson, d. 41st District—J. P. Deaver, d. 42nd District—B. K. Dickney, d. The House as far as heard from, consists of 74 Democrats, 37 Republicans, and 2 Independents, and there are 7 Representatives whose names are not informed of. Two of them we believe, are Democrats and five Republicans. The following is the list of members: Alliance—J. A. Turentine, d. Alexander—J. B. Pool, d. Allegany—E. L. Vaughan, d. Anson—James A. Leak, d. Ashe—L. C. Gentry, d. Beaufort—Thomas Sparrow, d. Bertie—Robbins, colored, r. Bladen—Newell, r. Brunswick—J. J. Brooks, r. Buncombe—M. E. Carter, d. W. E. Weaver, d. Burke—S. McEl Tate, d. Cabarrus—A. Heilmann, ind. d. Caldwell—G. W. F. Harper, d. Camden—Riggs, d. Carteret—George W. Smith, d. Caswell—Bigelow, r. T. Harrison, r. Chatham—O. A. Hanner, d. John Manning, d. Cherokee—R. C. Washburn, d. Chowan—T. F. Benbury, r. Clay—W. H. McClure, d. Cleveland—J. Y. Hamrick, d. Columbus—T. F. Toon, d. Craven—Cumberland—G. M. Rose, d. J. T. Townsend, d. Currituck—W. H. Cowell, d. Dare—J. M. Whitson, d. Davidson—P. C. Thomas, r. S. W. Wall, r. Davie—Isaac Roberts, d. Duplin—D. B. Nicholson, d. J. E. Pigford, d. Edgecombe—C. W. Battle, r. W. Watson, r. Forsyth—Lineback, r. Franklin—C. M. Cooke, d. Gaston—Eli Pasour, r. Gates—John J. Galling, d. Graham—Votes with Cherokee. Granville—G. W. Rogers, r. J. Hays, r. Greene—W. T. Dixon, r. Guilford—J. S. Ragsdale, d. J. A. Pritchett, r. Halifax—W. H. Day, d. -Savage, d. Harnett—D. E. Green, d. Haywood—F. M. Davis, d. Henderson—J. L. Hood, r. Hertford—E. T. Snipes, r. Hyde—Abram Cox, ind. Iredell—J. D. Click, d. A. F. Gaith, ind. d. Jackson—J. W. Terrell, d. Johnston—W. H. Joyner, d. J. T. Ellington, d. Jones—E. R. Page, col. r. Lenoir—W. B. Dunn, r. Lincoln—J. G. Morrison, d. McDowell—G. H. Gardin, d. Macon—J. F. Ray, d. Madison—Madison—Martin—D. Worthington, d. Mecklenburg—A. G. Neal, d. Edgar Walker, d. Mitchell—J. W. Bowman, r. Montgomery—G. A. Graham, r. Moore—J. E. Turner, d. Nash—J. E. Lindsey, d. New Hanover—W. H. Waddell, r. J. S. Wilson, r.

Stokes County Election. HANCOCK: 1244. GARFIELD: 1009. GOVERNOR: 1181. JARVIS: 966. BUNTON: 877. CONGRESS: 1216. KEIGH: 877. JUDGES: 1078. GILMER: 638. HENDERSON: 1137. SENATE: 1137. GLENN: 1001. JOYCE: 1151. COMMONS: 879. GLENN: 879. MAHE: 229. KING: 1334. ESTES: 915. MARTIN: 416. VOTE OF SURRY: 1339. ARMFIELD: 952. FURCHES: 1089. HAMPTON'S majority in the county 240. In the district 71. HOUSE: R. R. Gwynn's majority 184. SHERIFF: TAYLOR: 1344. WORTH: 1060. REGISTER: FREEMAN: 1197. BOOKER: 1392. TREASURER: PATTERSON: 889. TAYLOR: 1275. CORONER: MCGUFFIN: 633. RECOE: SURVEYOR: DUNNINGAN: 1287. TAYLOR: 921.

Against Mormonism. During the late session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention in New York, that body made war on the institution of polygamy in Utah. A preamble and resolution were passed which reads as follows: WHEREAS, The work of the Church of Christ and the best interests of Christian civilization are seriously impeded in one of the Territories of the United States by the existence of polygamy, recognized by a large proportion of the community as a religious institution; and whereas, polygamy is not only contrary to the law of God, but is also forbidden under severe penalties in the Territories of the United States by the act of Congress, which has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States; therefore be it Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, That while there are peculiar difficulties in the execution of law, owing to the religious fanaticism, doubtless oftentimes sincere, by which the institution of polygamy is upheld, and especially to the fact that the interests of many innocent persons are unhappily involved, it is still the duty of every Christian and citizen of this republic to use his influence to aid the United States Government in bringing about as speedily as possible a merciful but firm enforcement of the law in regard to polygamy or bigamy in the Territories of the United States.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY. For Internal and External Use. It is a SURE CURE for all the Rheumatism which it is recommended, and is ALWAYS PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced person. It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROATS, BRUISES, and similar troubles. It is the best remedy for RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA. THE OLDEST, BEST, AND MOST WIDELY KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for over 40 years, that it is now a household name. IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS' CONSTANT USE IN ALL COUNTRIES AND CLIMATES. It is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, and all who have used it. IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT. It should always be kept for use in the family, and is a sure and quick remedy for all the above troubles. NO FAMILY CAN SAFELY BE WITHOUT IT. It is usually sent in 10 cent bottles, and is sold in 50 cent bottles. It is a sure and quick remedy for all the above troubles. PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Northampton—Paul Bailey, r. Orono—W. P. Ward, d. Orange—C. B. Green, d. W. K. Parish, d. Pamlico—Votes with Beaufort. Pasquotank—W. J. Menden, v. Pender—Cowan, r. Perquimans—J. S. Blaisdell, r. Person—C. S. Winstead, ind. Pitt—D. C. Moore, d. J. B. Kilpatrick, d. Polk—Randolph—G. S. Bradshaw, d. A. S. Horney, r. Richmond—Chappell, r. Robeson—A. Rowland, d. H. McEachern, d. Rockingham—J. R. Webster, d. J. D. Glenn, d. Rowan—Frank Brown, d. J. L. Grocher, d. Rutherford—J. P. Bradley, r. Sampson—E. T. Boykin, d. J. D. O. Culberson, d. Stanly—Julian A. Turner, d. Stokes—Robert G. Glenn, d. Surry—R. R. Gwynn, d. Swain—Thad Bryson, d. Transylvania—W. Brooks, d. Tyrrell—Union—C. M. McCauley, d. Wake—G. M. Smedes, d. J. E. Bledsoe, r. W. R. Perry, r. J. N. Buntling, r. Warren—Geo. King, r. D. R. Johnson, r. Washington—Hicks, col. r. Watauga—Wayne—J. F. Granger, d. Deans, r. Wilkes—R. A. Spainhour, d. Alfred Warren, d. Wilson—R. P. Taylor, d. Yadkin—Yancey—W. M. Austin, d.

Stokes County Election. HANCOCK: 1244. GARFIELD: 1009. GOVERNOR: 1181. JARVIS: 966. BUNTON: 877. CONGRESS: 1216. KEIGH: 877. JUDGES: 1078. GILMER: 638. HENDERSON: 1137. SENATE: 1137. GLENN: 1001. JOYCE: 1151. COMMONS: 879. GLENN: 879. MAHE: 229. KING: 1334. ESTES: 915. MARTIN: 416. VOTE OF SURRY: 1339. ARMFIELD: 952. FURCHES: 1089. HAMPTON'S majority in the county 240. In the district 71. HOUSE: R. R. Gwynn's majority 184. SHERIFF: TAYLOR: 1344. WORTH: 1060. REGISTER: FREEMAN: 1197. BOOKER: 1392. TREASURER: PATTERSON: 889. TAYLOR: 1275. CORONER: MCGUFFIN: 633. RECOE: SURVEYOR: DUNNINGAN: 1287. TAYLOR: 921.

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The Newborn Wood Plate Factory is a decided success, and furnishes nearly all the stamped circular wood plates that are used by the grocers in the entire Union. Over fifty thousand plates are made and shipped to New York each day. This enterprise gives employment to about one hundred operatives and laborers, giving a support to several hundred people. Other industrial enterprises are at work, and Newbern is feeling the good effects of the steady employment and wages paid to operatives and laborers. -Geo. Allen, in Newbernian.

Alexander Monton, ex-Governor of Louisiana, is the oldest United States Senator now living, having served in that body under the administration of General Jackson.

Investigation. Every man should be willing, and we think should be anxious to investigate every thing which is so likely to benefit all mankind as the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, because it is now being used on human flesh with most remarkable beneficial results for rheumatism and deep-seated pains, and it has proved by experience that it is equally as good for human flesh as for any animal. It is penetrating and powerful, and yet it can be used full strength with perfect safety on a child as well as a grown person. For all blemish on horses, it never has an equal. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!! BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. 30th YEAR. The Scientific American. The Scientific American is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the latest inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science will be found in the Scientific American.

Patents. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 30 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to Munn & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, corner F & 7th Streets, Washington, D. C.

THE PRESS. IS PUBLISHED Every Thursday Morning. and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford, as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State, and in the West, and Northwestern and Southwestern States among emigrated North Carolinians. The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the Press a First-class Newspaper.

The Miscellaneous Department will receive careful attention, giving choice freestone reading and much general information. The Local Department will be as complete and reliable as possible. The State and General News will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers. The Markets will be given carefully corrected every week. We earnestly request the co-operation of every subscriber, friend or reader of the paper in extending its circulation. L. V. & E. T. BLUM, Salem, N. C., April, 1880.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW. Fall and Winter Goods, 1880. Hinshaw Brothers, (Big Star Sign, Shallow Ford Street,) WINSTON, N. C., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano, Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

ONE of our firm has just returned from New York, Boston and other Northern cities and we now offer the trade a much larger stock than we ever before had, consisting in part of: 30 Cases of Prints, 40 Pieces Oil Cloth, Cross Cut Hand & Wood Saws, 5 " of Dress Goods, 50 Bags Coffee, 3,000 lbs. Sole Leather, 5 " of Bleached Domestics, 25 Barrels Sugar, 600 lbs. Upper Leather, 25 Cheese, 25 Buckets Candy, Files, Locks, Hinges, Butts, 2 " of Flannel, 20 Buckets Candy, 2 " of Lams, 30 Boxes Soap, 2,000 lbs. Fats, Skillets, Ovens and Lids, 5 Bales Blankets and Quilts, 50 Barrels Syrup, 2,000 lbs. Fats, Skillets, Ovens and Lids, 2 " Drilling, 20 Grosses Soap, 2,000 lbs. Fats, Skillets, Ovens and Lids, 10 " Flax, 20 Grosses Soap, 2,000 lbs. Fats, Skillets, Ovens and Lids, 15 Cases Jeans, Cassimeres & 200 " Shoes and Boots, 40 doz. Buckets and Tubs, 30 doz. Men's White Shirts, 40 Pkgs. Crochery and Glass, 40 doz. Buckets and Tubs, 30 doz. Men's Drawers, 100 Kgs. Cut Nails, 30 Brooms, 15 " Men's and Ladies' 20 " Horse & Mule Shoes, 200 Oak Kegs, 15 doz. Shovels, Spades and 2 " Linseed Oil, 500 Shawls and Ladies' Cloaks 20 " Forks, 2,000 lbs. Lewis' White Lead, Immense Stock of Notions of 15 dozen Axes, 2,000 Trunks, Valises & Satchels all kinds, 2,000 doz. Coats' Spool Cotton 65 Grindstones & fixtures.

School Books, Blank Books and Stationery. 1,000 Pairs Winchester, Va., SHOES and BOOTS. All warranted. None better. Complete assortment of FRISBEE JEANS and Hobson Woolen Mills, ALL WOOL CASSIMERES. All sold at FACTORY PRICES. Our stock of ALL DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS is very large. We have recently added a Clothing Department TO OUR STOCK, AND NOW OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF Over Coats and 200 Suits for Men & Boys, at bottom prices. We will sell our clothing as low as we can afford and have only one price for all. Our goods are bought right and will be SOLD AT A SMALL PROFIT. We defy competition in both stock and prices. Country merchants will find our Wholesale Department Unequaled.

Our trade has increased more rapidly than that of any other house in Winston and we intend to keep it growing. We are thankful for past patronage and ask everybody to come and see us. ALLISON & ADDISON'S "STAR BRAND" Complete Manures are the best for Wheat, Corn & Tobacco. N. H. MEDEARS, of Forsyth, THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston, J. W. MARTIN, of Davie, W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes, E. F. WALL, of Surry. Respectfully, HINSHAW BROTHERS.

NOTION & VARIETY STORE, SALEM, N. C. REMOVED TO THE SELO BUILDING. LADIES: Anticipating a fine trade this season, we have bought largely, and are anxious of inviting your attention to AN ATTRACTIVE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK at prices surprisingly cheap. A beautiful line of Galleon and Hercules Braids, Ball and other Worsted Fringes, so much in demand for Cloak and Dress Trimmings. Newest Styles in Buttons, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Neck wear, &c. Newest Styles in Gowns, German Wools and Shetland Wools always on hand. Have just added to our Stock a nice line of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, &c. We call particular attention to our beautiful line of Glass and Lava Ware, suitable for Christmas and Birthday Presents, consisting of Toilet Sets, Vases, Card Stands, &c. Those at a distance will be repaid by a visit to our Store. In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage. April 1880. J. BLICKENDERFER

Montague & Gray, DRUGGISTS, Winston, N. C. The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the Press a First-class Newspaper.

THE BEST FERTILIZERS ARE ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST! -AND- The Unanimous Testimony of Prominent Farmers SHOWS THAT The Pacific Co's Wheat Fertilizer IS THE BEST IN THE MARKET. The testimony is that it increases the yield 50 to 75 per cent. FOR SALE BY REED BRO'S, Agents, Near Depot, Winston, N. C., Who will supply copies of testimonials from well known farmers in North Carolina and Virginia. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD Assets, over \$30,000,000. Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLION DOLLARS. New York Office, 45 William Street. DAVENPORT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, 113 Main Street, Richmond, Va. J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C., Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as cheap as the market.

Persons who wish to pay their subscription in wood, will please bring it along as soon as possible, while the weather is favorable and the roads good.

The mail due here at 11:20 A. M., has been discontinued on Sundays.

Wm. Tate has moved to his new residence in Winston.

Hog cholera, we learn, has again made its appearance in the South Fork settlement.

Moses I. Stewart, typographical artist of the Greensboro Record, spent Sunday last at his home in Winston.

The general impression is that pork will be low down in price. The stock law has not yet affected it.

Rev. Charles J. Curtis has organized a Bible Class for young ladies at the Episcopal church in Winston.

Good Cheap Books.—We offer a select lot of good Miscellaneous Books at greatly reduced prices. Salem Bookstore.

There are many farmers setting out fruit trees this month. We hear of some setting out as many as 200 trees.

David Jones slaughtered two hogs on last Monday, one weighing 174 lbs., the other 240 lbs., amount 414. Average, 207 lbs.

Jesse Caten, a native of Davis County, was killed at Shoe Heel, in Robinson County, by a negro, recently.

Maj. P. W. Hairston passed through town yesterday on his way to Yadkin County for a good old fashioned hog hunt. His pack of dogs made things lively as they passed through.

The persimmon crop is abundant this year—harder than Persimmon pie or custard is not bad to take, and the fruit dried is not to be thrown away.

W. R. Snider, of this county, presented us with the finest best of the season. Weight 6 lbs., measuring 16 1/2 inches circumference and 38 inches around long way.

Superior Court in session. An idea of the business before this tribunal may be formed from the court calendar published in another column. Judge McCoy presides.

The epitaph prevails to a great extent in this section. A teaspoonful of ground mustard mixed with the horses feed, is recommended. We have tried it with success.

The cold mornings of this week have created a stir among the butchers. Pigs are squealing in every direction. We hear of some fine pork.

We notice that the English sparrow, imported to New York, some years ago, have found their way South. Numbers of them are seen about this place.

It is reported that two small sacks of counterfeit halves and quarter dollars were found in the road, near town, a few days since.

Daniel Spangh, Sen., is suffering from a fall received last week, severely injuring his right leg. Mr. Spangh is in his 89th year, and has the sympathy of numerous relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. R. Purnell, of Raleigh, celebrated their 7th Wedding Anniversary on Tuesday. Mrs. Purnell has been quite unwell for some time, but is now convalescent.

LOTS. Three building lots in East Winston, and two in West Winston, for sale. Enquire at the Salem Book Store.

On Saturday evenings the water in the mill race is drawn off, which leaves the fish in the race easy to get at. Recently some little darlings caught quite a number of fine eels and other fish in the race.

Calvin Hauser handed us a turnip last Thursday, which weighed four pounds and measured two feet in circumference. It was grown in the Academy garden by E. E. Knause, the gardener.

N. T. Shore & Co. had some very fine pork on hand on Wednesday last week, and "Uncle Jake" invested a handsome sum of money in the transaction at the mill wagon near town, transacted it with Tom Lewis.

L. D. Stuart, of Midway township, Davidson county, killed a fine pig 6 months old, weighing 183 pounds. Moses Nifong, of same township, killed a pig 8 months old weighing 252 lbs. The breed is a cross between the Berkshire and Big Guin.

FOR SALE. Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at the SALEM BOOK STORE.

Sixty thousand young fruit trees were brought to Winston on last Friday by Mr. Benbow, of Oak Ridge, Guilford county, and delivered to persons in this section, who had engaged them. Every wagon we met on the Salisbury road, Friday evening, had fruit trees.

Oscar Agle leaves for Raleigh to-day, (Thursday), to take a position in Simpson's drug store. An oyster supper complimentary to him was given by a number of his young friends, on last Saturday night. Wish him abundant success in the city of oaks.

The stillness of the nights, in the neighborhood of the Postoffice, is again broken by Tink's repeated callings to arouse the P. M. He has taken back his old situation as mail carrier to and from the depot, having "lost his triggers" anew.

When the sun arose last Saturday morning it found one Spangh the possessor of a tub of fine trout and blue fish; and when it set he had "nary" fish; and when it set he had "nary" fish; and when it set he had "nary" fish.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, the building of the bridge on the new road from Rev. M. Patterson's to Millersville, will be let out to the lowest bidder on the 2nd of December. Thos. Kimmel and John Fawcett, Commissioners.

Messrs. E. W. & J. A. Lineback have posted their lands, and warn all persons not to hunt, with dog or gun, nor trap any game birds thereon, nor remove any fruit, wood or property of any kind, under penalty of the law.

A fox, a coon and a number of squirrels, is what Uncle Bob Fisher succeeded in bagging, while on a hunt last Saturday. Uncle Bob is a good hunter in this section, and when he goes on a hunt he never fails to secure enough game to make it pay. During the summer months he plays havoc in our creeks and mill ponds among the finny tribe.

THE CONCERTS.

The two concerts promised us by the Salem Philharmonic Society will be given on **Wednesday and Thursday, December 8th and 9th**. The first concert will consist of Rossini's Stabat Mater, and be given in the Salem Academy Chapel. The second night will be entertained with a miscellaneous programme composed of Solos, Duets and Choruses, in Brown's Hall, Winston. The fact that the Society has been working very hard, practicing for these concerts, with preparation and of directorship in charge of Prof. S. D'Anna, and also that the society has secured the services of a celebrated New York tenor singer for the occasion, should be a sufficient guarantee to our people that we may expect something first class. We hope the Society will be liberally patronized, as they certainly deserve to be.

Our towns are now being canvassed with subscription lists and tickets for the concerts; the prices for reserved seats to both concerts are 50 cents each. Reserved seats to single concert 75 cents, and general admission 50 cents to either. The subscription list will be closed December 4th, and after that date tickets can be procured from J. Bickenderfer, or, in places, Mr. Curtis Bookstore, Winston, where can also be seen diagram of reserved seats.

H. Richardson, Sec and Fox Agency, Indian Territory, says: "The 'Only Lung Pad' has restored me to health, and I shall be glad to recommend it to any one.—See Ad.

Rev. D. Z. Smith, for several years pastor of the Moravian Churches at Friedberg and Old Town, in this county, has resigned his position as minister, and left with his family on Monday evening last for Chaska, Carver county, Minnesota. Wish him and his safe and prosperous future in their western home.

We doubt if any market is better supplied with provisions than that of Salem and Winston. Every morning, from early dawn until toward noon, scarcely an hour passes but what fresh meat and other country produce passes our door. Apples and cabbage from the mountains are offered daily, and maintain fair prices.

The annual church festival of the Moravian church, commemorative of the powerful experience among the brethren in Germany, that Jesus is the Chief Shepherd and Head of the Church, resulting in a closer union among them than ever before. This event happened on the 13th of November, 1741, 137 years ago, and hence is an high day among the Moravians.

Christ Gerber, Wholesale Hardware, of this city, says: "The Excelsior Kidney Pad has accomplished more for my wife in three weeks than all the medicine she has taken in three years. Refer all skeptics to me.—See Ad.

Stokes County.—John Samuel, a citizen of Stokes county, aged 82 years, died near Walnut Cove, on Sunday the 7th inst.

Aaron Tilly, an old and highly respectable citizen of Stokes county, died at his home eight miles above Danbury, on Monday night, 18th inst.

A man calling himself Robert Long, 65 years old, who has been confined in Stokas jail, charged with horse stealing, was sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty years.—Danbury Reporter.

Press Correspondence.

Wheat has come up stronger this year than common.

A. J. Mottinger lost a horse from colic a few days ago.

Mr. Morris sold 21 more cattle at C. C. Hites, last week.

James Tucker is teaching school at Pleasant Fork, this winter.

Andrew Sink has his ice-house ready to be filled as a sufficient freeze comes.

Jacob Yokely, of Davidson county, lost a good mare from the effects of botis, a week or so ago.

School opens at Chestnut Grove, Davidson county, on next Monday. H. L. Beckedite, teacher.

Henry Enoch is the purchaser of the Solomon Rothrock place, which was sold a few weeks ago.

Pinckney Wyer, according to his statement, raised about 150 bushels of sweet potatoes this year.

Mrs. Mary A. Mottinger, of Davidson county, raised a beet that weighed, (after cutting off top and washing it), nine pounds.

Rabbits and squirrels are plenty, and hunters are supplying the Salem market at from 7 to 10 cents for each animal, consequently money is scarce.

Rev. Jos. Miller tells us that Andrew Reed has a new wheat (we cannot give name of wheat) that Mr. Reed says yielded for him 64 bushels from a gallon sown.

Davidson High School, at Tangleton, is now in session, and students are well pleased with the excellent manner in which Prof. Waff manages the school.

Messrs. Fred. Willard and John Disher, two hard traders, of Davidson county, have already commenced their winter business of hauling hay to Salem.

There is much complaint of distemper among horses just now. No horse owner should be without one of "Kendall's Farriers"—It treats of this and many other horse diseases.

If Shuman Whitney is actuated by instinct, rather than commonly, for he talks of commencing to sow wheat shortly. It is about six weeks sooner than he usually begins.

Protracted meeting commenced at Pleasant Retreat on last Sunday. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a large congregation out. Revs. Jos. Miller and Thos. Long preached.

Many of the Davidson county farmers are endeavoring to kill all of their hogs, old sows and all. They say acorns have made them so fat that it will be cheaper to kill them and buy shoats in the spring season.

Judging from the amount of apples brought from the mountains, there must have been a bountiful crop. Some of the Davidson county farmers have brought several loads; in fact we hear of some who have brought their sixth load.

Washington Charles sold his plantation in Guilford to Alonzo Brown. Mr. Brown sold his place, in Guilford, to Wesley Willard; and Mr. Willard sold his place in Davidson to Harrison Hedgecock. So we are told.

J. A. Jones, of Davidson county, has a few chestnuts in trees which have of late years yielded from six to ten bushels of chestnuts. Not many years ago Mr. Jones had a valuable chestnut orchard, but chestnut trees seem all dying out in our vicinity.

PROGRAMME

Of the State Sunday Convention, to be held in Salisbury, N. C., November 19th, 20th and 21st, 1880.

ORGANIZATION. FRIDAY, Nov. 19th.

- 1.—Opening Service.
- 2.—Temporary Organization.
- 3.—Address of Welcome by L. S. Overman, Esq.
- 4.—Responses.
- 5.—Report of State Executive Committee.
- 6.—Appointment of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization.

II. OUR WORK REPORTED. FRIDAY, 23rd, P. M.

- 1.—Report of Committee on Credentials.
- 2.—Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.
- 3.—Report of Corresponding and Statistical Secretaries.
- 4.—Report of Treasurer.
- 5.—Report of County Associations.
- 6.—Reports from Counties not organized.

III. OUR WORK DEFINED. FRIDAY, 23rd, P. M.

- 1.—As means for the development and encouragement of denominational life, etc., at all.
- 2.—Speakers: J. Henry Smith, D. D., Rev. A. A. Boshamer, and J. E. Ray, Esq.
- 3.—"As Home Missionary Agencies."
- 4.—Speakers: E. Rondthaler, D. D., Rev. L. W. McKinnon, Gen. R. D. Johnston.

SATURDAY, 20th, 9 A. M.

- 1.—Opening Service—half hour.
- 2.—Unfinished or New Business.
- 3.—Sunday School Helps.
- 4.—Speakers: E. Rondthaler, D. D., L. L. D., Rev. W. B. Presley, L. A. Bickle, D. D.
- 5.—The Interdenominational Influence of Association Work.
- 6.—Speakers: T. H. Prichard, D. D., A. W. Mangum, D. D., Rev. J. G. Barret.

IV. OUR WORK PROMOTED. SATURDAY, 23rd, P. M.

- 1.—Centenary Addresses by Delegates to the Robert Kakes Centenary in England.
- 2.—Election of Delegates to the International Convention.
- 3.—Review of the Work in North Carolina.
- 4.—New and Unfinished Business.

SATURDAY, 23rd, P. M.

- 1.—The Bible in the Sunday School.
- 2.—Methods of awakening and maintaining increased zeal in Sunday School Work.
- 3.—Speakers: Rev. E. Rheinhardt, Gen. R. B. Vance.
- 4.—Closing Addresses, by the brethren.

Each County is entitled to one Delegate to this Convention for each Evangelical Denomination in the County.

All regularly Ordained Evangelical Ministers are cordially invited to attend as corresponding members.

THURSDAY, November 25th.

- 1.—W. A. Lutz vs. Henry Kiger, et al.
- 2.—D. B. Morris vs. T. S. Stoltz.
- 3.—E. F. Clements vs. National Hardware Company.
- 4.—E. Belo vs. Ed Spangh.

FRIDAY, November 26th.

- 1.—C. Tague vs. V. W. Perry.
- 2.—E. M. Bacon vs. S. H. Smith.
- 3.—First National Bank vs. W. J. Barnett and wife.
- 4.—J. K. Hagerty vs. E. A. Strupe.
- 5.—Thos. Moore and wife vs. B. Turner.

MOTION DOCKET.

- 1.—Hagrove vs. Vest.
- 2.—Wilson, et al. vs. W. W. Long and others.
- 3.—Gray and others vs. W. W. Long and others.
- 4.—Norman vs. Stoltz.
- 5.—Leah and others vs. Bray and others.
- 6.—Lemly and others vs. Board of Commissioners.
- 7.—John Williams vs. Hauser & Hauser.
- 8.—Doub vs. Conrad.
- 9.—Chapity vs. Cook.
- 10.—Chapity vs. Wright and others.
- 11.—Lemly vs. Ray and others.
- 12.—Bland and Wheeler.
- 13.—H. Overby vs. Westmoreland.
- 14.—Norwood vs. Graves.
- 15.—Branch vs. Norwood.
- 16.—S. Overby vs. Westmoreland.
- 17.—Singer Co. vs. Williamson.
- 18.—Pierce, Hanes & Co. vs. Norwood.
- 19.—Hinsaw and others vs. Anderson.
- 20.—Nissen vs. Spangh.
- 21.—S. Taylor vs. H. Davis.
- 22.—Apple vs. Anderson.
- 23.—Winston vs. Roberts.
- 24.—White and others vs. J. P. Vest.
- 25.—Blackburn vs. J. G. Hill.
- 26.—Jones vs. Spangh.
- 27.—J. M. Cloud vs. J. W. Golen and others.
- 28.—Board Provincial Elders vs. Wm. Falk.
- 29.—Board Provincial Elders vs. Ed. Henning, et al.
- 30.—Board Provincial Elders vs. Jas. E. Ogburn.
- 31.—Board Provincial Elders vs. Harmon.
- 32.—Board Provincial Elders vs. M. Blackburn.
- 33.—Board Provincial Elders vs. L. Hanes.
- 34.—Board Provincial Elders vs. Lashmit.
- 35.—Board Provincial Elders vs. Wm. Spaffenberg.
- 36.—Board Provincial Elders vs. Warner.
- 37.—Board Provincial Elders vs. Wilson.
- 38.—Board Provincial Elders vs. W. Disher.
- 39.—T. J. Wilson vs. J. M. Huff.

MARRIED.

In the Moravian Church on Thursday evening, the 10th, by E. Rondthaler, D. D., Mr. F. W. Forster, of Wilmington, to Miss Grace Hall, of this place.

Thanks for nice lot of cake. May prosperity and happiness attend them.

On the 10th inst. Mr. C. T. Clark, of Halifax, N. C., to Miss Major Lillington, of Yadkin County.

DIED.

In Brownstown, lately, Cassius, a little daughter of Wilson Pickard.

In this county, Mrs. B. A. Cox, after a lingering illness.

In Abbott's Creek Township, Forsyth County, on the 6th inst., a little child of Harper Paine.

Edwin, son of Capt. R. W. Belo, (son of E. Belo, Esq. of this place), died in Raleigh, on the 11th of typhoid fever, after an illness of three weeks, aged 11 years. The members of the Person Street Sunday School attended his funeral.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

Call for free sample of Fine TEA at MONTAGUE & GRAY'S.

FINE VIOLIN STRINGS, TRUSSERS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

MULE COAT for sale. Enquire of Mr. John B. Zevely, or of E. J. Spangh, at Friedberg.

THE ONLY CURE

FOR ALL LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.

It drives into the system curative agents and healing medicines. It draws from the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.

Thousands testify to its virtues. Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, \$2. by

Test: The "Only" Lung Pad Co. and our

WILLIAMS BLOCK, DETROIT, Mich.

The Cherokee Physician, OR INDIAN GUIDE TO HEALTH.

AS GIVEN BY Richard Foreman, a Cherokee Doctor; Comprising a brief view of Anatomy, with General Rules for Preserving Health, and the Use of Medicines.

The Diseases of the United States, and their Symptoms, Causes and Means of Prevention, are treated on in a satisfactory manner.

It also contains a description of a variety of Herbs and Roots, many of which are not explained in any other book, and their medicinal virtues have hitherto been unknown to the whites; to which is added a short dispensatory.

The above valuable Medical Work will be published this Fall, and will be sold for two dollars per copy, postage free. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, those wishing the work will please send in their names, and the work will be forwarded promptly as soon as published.

The book will contain about 300 pages, and will be bound in a substantial style.

Address: S. L. NICHOLS, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FORSYTH COUNTY.

N. S. Cook, Administrator of Mary A. Mangum, Plaintiff.

Berry Taylor, Dolphus Taylor, Marilla Taylor, Newton Taylor, Polly Mills and husband J. A. Mills, Defendants.

In the Superior Court.

Petition to sell, convey and pay debts.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summons Berry Taylor, Dolphus Taylor, Marilla Taylor, Newton Taylor, Polly Mills and husband J. A. Mills, Defendants.

Each County is entitled to one Delegate to this Convention for each Evangelical Denomination in the County.

All regularly Ordained Evangelical Ministers are cordially invited to attend as corresponding members.

THURSDAY, November 25th.

W. A. Lutz vs. Henry Kiger, et al.

D. B. Morris vs. T. S. Stoltz.

E. F. Clements vs. National Hardware Company.

E. Belo vs. Ed Spangh.

FRIDAY, November 26th.

C. Tague vs. V. W. Perry.

E. M. Bacon vs. S. H. Smith.

First National Bank vs. W. J. Barnett and wife.

J. K. Hagerty vs. E. A. Strupe.

Thos. Moore and wife vs. B. Turner.

MOTION DOCKET.

Hagrove vs. Vest.

Wilson, et al. vs. W. W. Long and others.

Gray and others vs. W. W. Long and others.

Norman vs. Stoltz.

Leah and others vs. Bray and others.

Lemly and others vs. Board of Commissioners.

John Williams vs. Hauser & Hauser.

Doub vs. Conrad.

Chapity vs. Cook.

Chapity vs. Wright and others.

Lemly vs. Ray and others.

Bland and Wheeler.

H. Overby vs. Westmoreland.

Norwood vs. Graves.

Branch vs. Norwood.

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THURSDAY, November 25th.

AGRICULTURAL.

PART NOTES.

Give pure water to stock.
The coal ashes of wood, or both, in all your yards daily.
Petroleum is one of the best preservatives of exposed woodwork.
Kerosene oil mixed with lard or any pot grease is a good remedy for lice.
The farmer who lets all the liquids of his barnyard run to waste is a spendthrift, however "dissipated" he may be with money.
Provide boxes or shelves with apartments and place in appropriate divisions, distinctly marked, all refuse, screws, nails, bolts, rivets, staples, tacks, etc.

Mr. G. Truman tells the Ohio Farmer that he incurs horses and cows against possible injury from slipping on the smooth surface of hard wood by scattering coal ashes over the floor.
The cost of cultivating an acre of medium white beans in Canada is set down at \$14; the yield per acre at twenty to twenty-five bushels, and the average price at \$1.25. Those shipped are mostly sent to the United States.
The custom of mixing lime and ashes with hen manure is wrong. They drive out the ammonia instead of holding it. Hen manure is useful for potatoes, garden vegetables, or indeed most all crops, including strawberries and other small fruits.

For storing onions there is no better place than a dry, cool and airy loft, where they can be spread out thinly, and often looked over for the removal of those which may have begun to decay. Warmth and moisture are fatal to the keeping of onions, and much handling is almost equally so.
On land which will yield 50 bushels of common corn per acre 200 gallons of syrup may be obtained from amber cane, or about four gallons corresponding with each bushel of corn. The expense of raising and gathering the cane is almost equal to the cost of raising a crop of corn on the same ground, including husking.

A strong dose of whale-oil soap is the best thing to use in cleaning trees. Apply it with a stiff brush to the trunk and limbs of the tree, going carefully over even the smaller branches. To protect fruit trees from the canker worm there is nothing better than printers' ink, and this is a good time to apply it.
The sowing of a bushel of oats per acre with the winter wheat but often proved of material benefit to the wheat crop. The oats grow more vigorously than the wheat and aid in catching and holding the snow. The oats act as a protection or mulch to the wheat. The little food the young oat plants draw from the soil is returned during the spring, when, being killed by the winter, they rapidly decay.

SADDLERY HOUSES.
The American Stockman has some interesting data about saddle horses, from which we quote as follows: To the man who travels over the face of the earth, migrating from country to country, nothing will appear as more extreme in the manners of the different people he comes in contact with than their various methods of riding horses. While the Arab is the ancient ideal of a perfect horseman, yet our own country probably furnishes as great variety and styles of horsemanship as all the nations of the world put together. Let us take a hasty glance at the different patterns our country affords: In Mexico, Texas and the extreme Southern States the styles of riding is quite unique. On the other side of the Mississippi River a suitable costume is quite indispensable. The horse is armed with a curb bit of terrific leverage. The saddle is an immense pommel to ease the strain of the rider or the elbows of the sleepy rider. A common buckled girth would never do in such sensitive riding. The broad hair band is tightened with a cunning twist from a long loose strap that has been "sprung" upon until the band is as tight as wax. We are all at least in pictures, familiar with the broad sombrero, slashed breeches and large silver spurs with their attached "jingles." This rider, in his appointed worthiness and horsemanship, is certainly worthy of much admiration, for he always looks "at home" and graceful, when he tries to be, even on the most variable plug of a Mustang. It is seldom, however, that his charges call forth anything but a feeling of pity from the educated horseman.

The negative breeds of those sections are a long way off from the ideal saddle horse of the Middle States. In Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia we probably see the art of horsemanship both in its relations to horse and rider carried to a higher standard than in any other part of the world. Here we find the horse bred for generations under the most enlightened rules for breeding, and with the sole purpose in view of making him the perfection of a saddle horse. In physical features he is a model of the artist. In his variety of action he is infinite. In his walk, fox-trot, rack, trot, lope and canter, changing from one motion to the other at a practiced signal from the rider; in temper perfect, quick and comprehensive. This is a point which no one but the practiced rider can appreciate. The bridle lines are actually useless with him. A slight bend of the body informs him you wish the gait quickened; setting firmer back into the saddle intimates to him to slacken the gait; a slight bending of the body in the saddle, and perhaps an unconscious motion of the bridle, hand in the direction you wish to turn, is all the management he needs. The lines are never pulled to turn him right or left, but pressed against the side of the neck opposite the direction you wish to turn. Learning forward in the saddle put him in a fast walk or fox-trot. To put him in a rack the bridle reins are pulled taut, while the heels bring the spur pressure to his sides. To make him trot, the reins and heels are let loose, the hands pressed upon the withers, and the body slightly raised in the saddle until he gets settled in his gait. To make him canter or lope settle in the saddle and wave one hand in the air. These are not the invention of a single individual, but the universal custom among those who train saddle horses in the States named.

We now come to the rider of this perfected saddle horse. He sits in his seat with an easy comfortable grace that shows his familiarity with it from earliest boyhood. The stirrups are so long that his feet scarcely rest on them, while his heels turn slightly outward, relieving the appearance of extreme awkwardness that is often seen in riders whose feet point right angles with the horse's sides. These horses are thoroughly bitted when young, and thus taught to carry a high and stylish head, so that when full motion, with the favorite gait, a rack and bestride by this superb rider, the whole makes a picture that challenges our highest admiration.

Varieties.

Rev. Louis Wazwananayana is Dakota clergyman.
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is confined to her cottage at Portsmouth, R. I., seriously ill.

The bell of the Congregational Church at Newtown, Connecticut, has been used 112 years, and the golden rooster on top of the building has bullet holes made by the soldiers of the Revolution shooting at it while passing through the town.
The German Crown Prince has been the most popular of all the visitors at the Passion play in Ober-Ammergau. He stayed on the entire play, and afterwards told the burgomaster that he would never forget the performance, for the impression made upon him was greater than he could express.
Postmaster General Maynard has issued an order directing that all magazines, pamphlets and other like matter received at the Dead Letter Office shall hereafter, instead of being sent to waste paper, be distributed to charitable and reformatory institutions in and around the National capital.

Modern science has laid proffer hands upon the famous "car of Juggernaut." Mr. J. S. Armstrong, who is the English magistrate in Poore, recently allowed the authorities of the renowned Hindoo temple to place patent safety-brakes upon the car before they could have their annual procession.

J. N. Marden, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., owns a pear farm in that State which is said to be the largest this side of California. It contains 15,000 trees. Last spring he tried the experiment of keeping the frost away by building fires around 2500 of the trees on frosty nights. The rest of the orchard produced a comparatively small quantity of pears, while the field around which the fires were kept yielded 3000 boxes, which sold for more than \$6000.

He gracefully accepted. "I assure you, gentlemen," said the convict upon entering the prison, "that the place has sought me, and not I the place. My own affairs really demanded all my time and attention, and I may truly say that my selection to fill this place was an entire surprise. Had I consulted my own interest I should have peremptorily declined to serve, but as I am in the hands of my friends, I see no other course but to submit."

Mr. Rawlinson, the eminent British engineer, declared in a public speech recently that the drainage of the great Government offices, and notably that of the "official residences" in Downing street, was shameful. Somerset House, he declared to be so "indiscreetly foul" that he would resign rather than live there; the War Office "foul" than any common beggar's lodging house; and fashionable Belgrave the worst part of London, so far as sewage is concerned. Such revelations have caused great perturbation in the phlegmatic British official mind.

Talking of the late Bishop Wilberforce, writes a correspondent, "did you ever read the following anecdote: One day Lord Palmerston was visiting together at a country house. On Sunday morning they both went to church, the Prime Minister riding in a carriage and the Spiritual Power 'mildly to go a foot.' In transitu a shower of rain came, and the Minister pashed the Bishop, and, leaning for an instant out of his covered carriage, called out jocularly, 'How blest is he who never consents by advice to walk.' Instantly Samuel gravely and apologetically replied, 'Nor stands in sinners' ways, nor sit where men profanely talk.'"

Parrots.

To give an impulse to the education of parrots, a bird show has been held at the Alexandra Palace. Professionally, the object of the display was to encourage aviculture generally, but from what we are told, it would almost seem as if the whole affair had been got up as a parrot's benefit. At any rate, the parrot seems to think so, for while the rest of the avian is in clamorous chatter and squeak, the brilliant members of that family maintain a serious and discreet silence, profiting by the garb of their neighbors to enrich their own vocabulary, and diligently reinforcing their repertoires of discordant noises by quotations from every tongue spoken by birds from China to Peru. An accomplished fowl of this description, a polyglot parrot, will come forth from the show considerably enhanced in value, for, by carefully utilizing his opportunities, he can, if he choose, learn Australian slang from the pigskin croak on one side of him, and Sanskrit invocations from the myna over the way. Every reader of the "Arabian Nights" knows what a large choice of intelligent birds those incomparable tales afford, and also how very useful they proved in cases of personal adventure to their fortunate possessors. As, moreover, the last words of patience assure us that we have not yet arrived at the limit of animal capacity, there is no reason why, with efficient training and the proper opportunities, the parrot creatures, with their large allowance of brains and unusual vocal powers, should not develop into something better and more useful than they are. At the Alexandra Palace these opportunities are now abundantly offered them, and judging only from appearances, the parrots do not seem to be neglecting them, for instead of sitting idly on their perch, they are, long like the gaudy parrots of the Zoological Gardens, they affect a splendid aspect and a most gratifying sobriety of demeanor and speech.

London Telegraph.

Theatrical.

Mary Anderson did an immense business in Chicago.
Sally is a farmer at home. He is worth a million francs.
Clara Morris is playing "Abbie" at the Park, New York.
Robson and Crane fairly captured Boston with their "Sharps and Flints."

W. G. Walls, the London playwright, has a new version of "Black-eyed Susan" on the boards of the St. James, London.
Emma Abbott has been giving the Galvestonians English opera, and is succeeded by the "Child of State" Combination.
Sol Smith Russell is a son-in-law of William T. Adams, the Boston author of boys' books under the nom de plume of "Oliver Optic."

"Les Grands Enfants," a new three-act comedy by Goudelet and Margalier, and "Le Beau Nicolas," a comic opera by Leterrier and Vanloo, are the present successes in Paris.
Kate Claxton, Charles Stevenson and company are playing "Panvrette" at the Bijou Opera House, New York, and have made a hit. The play is rechristened "Show Flower."

Maurice Barrymore has written a play entitled "The Debt of Honor." It is said to be an original work and a particularly strong one. It will succeed "The Giv'nor" at Wallack's New York.

"Hop-Scotch, or the Duke, the Dowager, the Fenian, the German Ambassador, the Two Maids of Honor, and the Rajah of Singapore," is the astonishing title of a piece being played in Chicago.
Mrs. Spott Siddons is playing in Canada such pieces as "Romance and Juliet," "School for Scandal," "As You Like It," "Much Ado about Nothing," "King Rene's Daughter," "The Heiress," and "Macbeth."

A new comedy entitled "Needles and Pins," founded upon a German play by the author of the "Citronen" (from which "Lemons" was extracted), will shortly succeed "Our First Families" at Daly's, New York.
The new French opera company, now in New Orleans, comprises 108 people. After the season in New Orleans the company will return to Cincinnati and Chicago, and after a week in New York the Troupe will sail for Europe.

W. E. Sheridan has purchased a play from Joseph Hattian entitled "Jasper, or the Mystery of Edwin Drood." It is a dramatization of Charles Dickens' story, written by Charles Dickens, Jr., and Joseph Hattian. Sheridan will most likely produce it in Philadelphia on his return from San Francisco.

The pieces which continue to crowd the New York theatres are "Hazel Kirke," "My Partner," "Daniel Roach," "The Mulligan Guard Picnic," "The Giv'nor" and "Our First Families." The first named has had a run of nearly 300 nights, and its success has been so great that Mr. Mackay proposes to put still another company on the road in it additional to his first travelling "Hazel Kirke" company.

Vulgar Astrology.

Another popular idea is that the weather changes with the moon's quarters, although, of course, there is no truth in this piece of vulgar astrology. That educated people, as Dr. Taylor has fully pointed out, to whom exact weather records are accessible, should still find satisfaction in this fanciful lunar rule, is an interesting case of intellectual survival. Yet, however, the fact remains, and in every-day life one of the most frequent remarks appertaining to wet weather is, that it will no doubt change with the moon.
In many parts of the country great attention is paid to the day of the week on which the change of the moon occurs. Thus, if the moon changes on a Sunday, we are told "there will be a flood before the month is out," whereas a new moon on a Monday is nearly everywhere welcomed as being a certain omen not only for fair weather, but good luck. A change, however, on Saturday seems universally regarded as a bad sign, and numerous proverbs to this effect are found, scattered here and there, in most parts of England as well as Scotland. Some of the most prevalent are the following:

A Saturday's change, and a Sunday's full moon.

Once in seven years is once too soon.

Saturday never and Sunday full.

Never was good and never will.

The same notion exists on the continent; Wednesday in Italy, and Friday in the south of France being regarded as unfavorable days for a change of moon. Again, various omens are made from the aspect of the moon. At Whitby, for instance, when the moon is surrounded by a halo of watery clouds, the seamen say there will be a change of weather, for the "moon-dogs" are about. This halo is called in Scotland "brugh."

The early Teutonic word for circle, as in the following rhyme:

About the moon there is a brugh,
The weather will be cold and rough.

A pale moon, too, is equally unfavorable; a piece of weather-love to which Shakespeare alludes in the "Midsummer Night's Dream" (act ii., sc. 2):

Therefore the moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That rheumatic diseases do abound.

When the moon's horns appear to point upward it is said to look like a boat, and many parts there is an idea that when it is thus situated there will be no rain—a superstition which George Eliot describes in "Adam Bede": "It 'ud be better luck if they 'd have 'brugh' hilt 'er forehead, when the rain was fallin'; there's no likelihood of a drop now."

The moon's lines like a boat's keel. What a sure sign of fair weather." According to sailors, when the moon is in this position it denotes fine weather, for, to use the phrase, "You might hang your hat upon it."

In Liverpool, where it is considered a sign of foul weather, as the moon is now considered to be like a boat full of water about to fall. The Scotch proverb, expressive of the same proverb, inculcates the following admonition: "The honey-moon is on her back."

Mend your shoes and sort your tack.
Whenever a large planet or star is seen near the moon, it is said by seafaring men to prognosticate boisterous weather, for, to make use of their term, "A big star is dogging the moon." Some years ago, says a correspondent of Notes and Queries, a fisherman of Torquay told me after a violent gale that he had foreseen the storm, as he had observed one star ahead of the moon towing her, and another stern chasing her. Many other superstitious anecdotes are associated with the moon's supposed influence on the weather, varying, of course, in different localities. Thus, a clear moon is generally supposed to augur bright weather in summer and frost in winter. One proverb tells us: "If the moon shows a silver shield, be not afraid to reap your field; but if she rises halcyon round, soon we'll tread on deluged ground." In winter time, according to a popular adage,

Clear moon, frost soon.

Scientific Economy.

The estimated value of the vessels of all nationalities, with their cargoes, lost during the year 1879, is \$127,000,000, of which nearly \$100,000,000 falls to the share of Great Britain.
When delivering a lecture recently on the industrial applications of artificial cold, M. R. Pictet startled his audience by one of his experiments, in which he coined a medallion in frozen quicksilver.

Dr. W. B. Hammond, in the British Medical Journal, declares that if the attention of the stammerer can be diverted from himself and his articulation he will often speak to others as calmly and as perfectly as he does to himself when alone.

The blow-pipe, although it had been for centuries employed by jewellers and others in soldering small objects, does not appear to have been brought into use for scientific purposes until about 150 years ago, when Antony Swab, a Swede, utilized it in the examination of ores and minerals, for which it is invaluable and of the widest application.

Dr. T. D. Booke, of the High School, Alkmaar, says that, notwithstanding the restrictions attending the sale of "white arsenic" in Holland, poisoning by that compound is by no means rare. In not less than seven cases submitted to him for analysis, white arsenic proved to be the agent which had produced death in six, and severe and painful illness in the seventh.

According to good authorities, the production of coal-tar colors in Germany reaches the value of ten millions of dollars a year, four-fifths of the amount being exported. In England, the native country of the industry the product is only \$2,250,000 in value, and in France and Switzerland, \$1,750,000 each; making a grand total of \$15,750,000.

For patients suffering from nervous affections, and who, from their pallid state, evidently stand in need of tonics, Dr. Weir Mitchell states that he is in the habit of employing iron in combination with one of the three valerianates, zinc, zinc or strychnine—when general nervousness or hysteria is present. The following formula answers the purpose, and is suitable for hospital patients from its comparative inexpensiveness: R. Zinc valerianate, ferri, tritratris, aa. gr. iij. m. pil. ter die.

Chambers' Journal states that during some recent experiments in Glasgow it was proved that a telephonic sound can be conveyed through a less facile conductor than the usual unbroken wire. In this case a break in the wire was taken up by a small circle of ladies and gentlemen, who joined hands and thus continued the electric current through their whole bodies. The effect of interposing these human links was to diffuse and weaken the electric power; but the current was still sufficient to convey some audible reproduction of a song from the transmitting to the receiving end of the telephone.

The Annual for 1880 of the Brussels Royal Observatory gives an interesting account of a self-acting instrument for the measurement of atmospheric electricity. From the end of a long tube extending to some six feet outside the observatory wall water is allowed to drop slowly into an insulated vessel. Each drop, as it poises on the end of the tube, attracts electricity as does a lightning rod top, and, falling, carries its charge with it. The vessel becomes shortly charged electricity at the same tension as that of the atmosphere, and the strength of this charge is determined by means of a galvanometer. The authorities speak highly of the results obtained by means of this simple device.

Dr. Peck, of the Surgical Institute at Indianapolis, pronounces the amusement of rope jumping as decidedly hazardous. He declares it a prime cause of cripples among girls. Speaking of a recent operation in which the bones of both legs of a little girl had been removed, owing to necrosis caused by rope jumping, Dr. Peck says that similar cases are of frequent occurrence, though the mischief more commonly shows itself in necrosis of the spine. Not a month passes but cases are brought to the Institute to be treated for injuries brought on by the continuous concussion upon the bones in this amusement. He advises parents and teachers to prohibit the "pernicious pastime" at all times and under all circumstances.

Science in Court.

"Do you plead guilty, or not guilty?" asked the judge, addressing Simms.

"I don't plead guilty, I don't believe you."

"You say you don't believe me, but you say you don't believe me."

"You say you don't believe me, but you say you don't believe me."

"You say you don't believe me, but you say you don't believe me."

"You say you don't believe me, but you say you don't believe me."

"You say you don't believe me, but you say you don't believe me."

"Now, look a heah," said Simms, "de courts dis lan' ain't technique enuf. When yer jerks a man up on a charge yer got ter stantiate de charge. Ef dar wuz moah edification 'noug de niggers an' white folks dar wouldn't be all de trouble in de courts. Is my han' techin' dis table, judge?" And he placed his hand on the desk.
"Yes, sir."
"Dar's whar yer off. Casp whar? 'Cordin' ter de doctry whar I've been studyin' yer can't tech nothin'." Dat is air' twen my han' an' de table. Ef my han' tech de table hit wouid stick dar. Now look ahead, Ant'ny, and de prisoner turned to Cobb, "Is yer gwine ter put yer self in such an ignorant light? Yer's been a student too long ter not know better den dis. Is yer goin' rovin' town brandied wid ignorance? Is yer gwine ter add yer weight to hollin' de cullud people of Little Rock ter groun'? Now ez a student an' a man whar understan's de doctry, did I tech yer?"
"Come to think ob hit," answered Cobb, "I don't believe yer did."
"Now, Ant'ny, ez a student an' a man ob science, didn't yer run agin a post an' knock dem teef out?"
"Viewin' this subject in a scientific light, I believe I did."

"An' now, Ant'ny, as a student an' a learned man, won't yer withdraw dis case pendin' agin me, in whar yer is de scientific plaintiff, an' in whar yer is de scientific defendant?"
"Yes, I will, Judge, dis man neber hit me, an' I hereby withdraws de mistake."
"Dat was zackly right," said Simms, "de two men went down together. 'Ef all de men of science wouid hang togelder dis way, dar wouidn't be half de trouble an' 'oneasiness in de worl'."

The English Thoroughbred.

The English thoroughbred has two uses—to furnish an amusement that has become a necessity in England and to send down his speed and image in his progeny. The thoroughbred is not indigenous to England; he is unquestionably of Eastern extraction. The strain of Arabian blood must have come to England from France, and to France from Spain while in the hands of the Moors, although a trace of it may have come more directly to England with the returning Crusaders. There is no historical warrant, however, that England possessed any special breed of horses different from that of Northern Europe previous to the seventeenth century. In the reign of James I. mention is made of running horses. Charles II. laid the foundation of the English thoroughbred through his connection with Tangier, his wife's dowry, by importing certain Barb mares of blood superior to anything previously known in England, which "royal mares" formed the English stud book. Not satisfied with this merry monarch sent out agents to the Levant where he obtained genuine Arab steeds from the North Arabian desert. Though vastly superior to the running horses of a former generation the horse of the latter part of the seventeenth century was a poor performer compared with animals of later date; the mares were nameless and the sires may have been Spanish, English, or even Flemish. Turk, Barb, and Arabian were convertible terms among the turfmen of that day, and distinguishing between Arabian and Arabian had not been thought of.

But in the latter years of the reign of Queen Anne the real ancestor of the English thoroughbred was imported from Arabia by Mr. Darley. This was the horse Kehilan Ras-el Fedaw (Thoroughbred the Headstrong), the father of Godolphin, Almanzor, Dardalus, and the grand sire of Eclipses. The Godolphin took up the mantle of the Darley stud and between them reared the English turf, every horse now running being descended from them. The stories told of these patriarchs of the turf are somewhat fishy. It is stated that Childers ran three miles, six furlongs and ninety-three yards in six minutes and forty seconds, and that Eclipses made a mile a minute. Eclipses' time is doubtless well attested, but the former is a little thing at the time as absolutely pure Arabian blood; the Kehilan horse being bred as a matter of necessity to English dams since the Arabian mare was never sold. The prices paid were good and round, those purchased at Aleppo in 1765 bringing 1,000 crowns each from English merchants who expected to realize four times the amount or £1,000 for them in England.

Political changes prevented the English from getting further supplies from Anahel. But high feeding and selection so increased the size of the natural English horse that he was equal if not superior to the imported Arabian. It was soon found that the first cross from the foreigners did not improve the stock for racing purposes and the best mares were no longer bred to any but the native animals. This sealed the fate of the Arabian, but his name and reputation outlived his person many years, and it is only in recent times that from an idol he has become a by-word with English sportsmen.

Mr. A. A. Breckenham has obtained some very satisfactory results in the color decoration of common gray stone ware. The process was described in a communication to, and samples of the ware exhibited before the chemical section of the American Association at the recent Boston meeting. This sort of ware has hitherto been decorated only in blue, but these samples showed a wide range of coloring was possible. The process is simple and comparatively inexpensive.

Franklin's Conestock mines 4,500,000 tons of water are annually pumped. The average temperature is 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and to heat this mass of water by artificial means, a consumption of 50,000 tons of coal yearly would be necessary. The water in some of the deepest shafts has a temperature of 157 degrees Fahrenheit.

Our minds are like certain drugs and perfumes, which must be crushed before they evolve their vigor and put forth their virtues.

The Hibernian Bible Society has circulated in Ireland, since it was formed, nearly 4,500,000 copies of the Bible.

Fashions.

Vells are flow but little worn.
Kil gloves are perfectly plain and long.
"Cappel" sleeves are coming into fashion again.
Plain trains and trimmed fronts to dresses are very general.
Voluminous folds of tulle are to be worn round the neck a la Sarah Bernhardt.
"Opal" beads are the latest of the latest in necklaces, and the effect is lovely upon lace for trimming light-tinted silks and satins.
The fashionable bracelet is a coiled snake, which winds around the arm five or six times and holds it close. It has diamond or ruby eyes.
The dressing for the neck in the street is a half handkerchief of wine color, crimson, peacock or purple silk, round upon the corner and edged with coffee-colored lace.
A new trimming fabric is a satin of silk and wool, which sells for \$2 per yard, and has a soft fine yet firm texture and beautiful surface. It comes in all the cloth shades—plum, wine color, garnet brocade, green, indigo blue and seal brown. It is used, as before remarked, mainly for trimming, but it would make a dark, rich, quiet dress for an elderly lady, for it has more depth though less surface gloss than satin.

THE NEW WRAPS.
There are a great many decided novelties in cloaks and wraps, some of which look very odd to unaccustomed eyes, but several of which have much grace and a "character" which, to the experienced minority, will commend them at once to consideration.
The first criticism likely to be passed upon them is that they seem to be intended for very tall women. But to this it must be replied that the majority of American women are above the medium height, and that the incoming generation promises to be taller still.

The fact is, however, that there are several of the prettiest new outdoor garments that can be adapted to small and slender women, such, for example, as the "Russian" paletot, the "Valletta" cloak, and even, the greatest novelty of all, the "Richelieu" pelisse.

This quaint garment is suitable for heavy black silk, Sticlenne, black camel's hair cloth, and some ladies are reproducing it in satin and satin de Lyon. It is really a most elegant-looking cloak, and in silk or satin possesses the great advantage of being made available for other purposes, if it is not desired as a cloak after a couple of seasons.

All the winter cloaks and wraps are long and protective, and it is likely that velvet will be used more for some garments than it has been for several seasons past. Broadened velvets and plushes, lined with satin and trimmed with smooth bands of feathers, are in high vogue, as are also elegant silk and satin cloaks richly trimmed with beaded fringes and passementeries. The latter styles of ornamentation seemed to have reached their climax. Many of them are extraordinarily beautiful, and the designs are worth copying as works of art.

Close-fitting jackets and narrow sleeves have been used so long for outdoor garments that an attempt to revive the open or "flowing" sleeve seems quite in the light of an innovation. The doorman cloaks, which have been gradually lengthening, have, it is true, open sleeves, but they are very deep, and, while forming a part of this stately garment, have no relation to any other.

The Law of Divorce in Different Countries.

Australians.—Divorces have never been sanctioned in Australia.

Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power of divorcing their wives.

Japanese.—If the wife be dissatisfied she can obtain a divorce by paying a certain sum.

Thibetans.—Divorces are seldom allowed unless by the consent of both parties, neither of whom can afterwards re-marry.

Moors.—If the wife does not become the mother of a boy she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe, and she can marry again.

Abyssinians.—No form of marriage is necessary. The connection may be dissolved and renewed as often as the parties think proper.

Siberians.—If a man be dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears her cap or veil from her head and this constitutes a divorce.

Coreans.—The husband can divorce his wife, or treasure, and leave her the charge of maintaining the children. If she proves unfaithful he can put her to death.

Siamese.—The first wife may be divorced, not sold, as the others may be. She then may claim the first, third and fifth child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband.

Arctic Region.—When a man desires a divorce he leaves his house in anger, and does not return for several days. The wife understands the hint, packs her clothes and leaves.

Cruises and Turkmen.—Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out, and he says "go" without adding, "come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desire it, they cannot live together without being re-married.

Cochin Chinese.—If the parties choose to separate, they break a pair of chop sticks or a copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage.

American Indians.—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks given the witnesses of the marriage, are broken as a sign of divorce. Usually, new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she has born him sons.

Tartars.—The husband may put away his partner and seek another when it pleases him, and the wife may do the same. If she be ill-treated she complains to the magistrate, who, attended by the principal people, accom-

panies her to the house and pronounces a formal divorce.
Chinese.—Divorces allowed in all cases of criminality, mutual dislike, jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or too much locquacity on the part of the wife. The husband cannot sell his wife until after she leave him, and he comes a slave to him by action of the law for desertion. A son is bound to divorce his wife if she displeases his parents.
Circassians.—Two kinds of divorces are granted. Circassia—one total, the other provisional. When the first is allowed the parties can immediately marry again; where the second exists couple agree to separate for a year, and if at the expiration of that time, the husband does not send for his wife, his relatives may command him a total divorce.

Grecians.—A settlement was usually given to a wife at marriage for support in case of a divorce. The wife's portion was then restored to her, and the husband required to pay monthly interest for its use during the time he detained it from her. Usually the men could put their wives away on slight occasions. Even the fear of having too large a family sufficed. Divorces scarcely ever occur in modern Greece.

Hindoo.—Either party for a slight cause may leave the other and marry. When both desire it there is not the least trouble. If a man calls his wife "mother," it is considered indecent to live with her again. Among one tribe, the "Gores," if the wife be unfaithful, the husband cannot obtain a divorce unless he gives her all the property and children. A woman, on the contrary, may leave when she pleases, and marry another man, and convey to him the entire property of her former husband.

Romans.—In olden times a man might divorce his wife if she were unfaithful, if she counterfeited his private keys, or drank without his knowledge. They would divorce their wives when they pleased. Notwithstanding this, 320 years elapsed without one divorce. Afterwards a law was passed to allow either sex to make the application. Divorces then became frequent on the slightest pretext. Some Seneca women no longer reckoned the years by the consul, but by the number of their husbands. St. Jerome speaks of a man who had buried twenty wives, and a woman who had buried twenty-two husbands. The Emperor Augustus endeavored to restrain the license by penalties.

THE MARKETS.

BREASTSTUFFS.

AT PHILADELPHIA Flour dragging heavily in all grades. Minnesota extra selling at \$2.50; medium at \$2.40; choice at \$2.30; extra at \$2.20. Ohio extra at \$2.10; medium at \$2.00; choice at \$1.90; extra at \$1.80. Illinois do at \$1.70; extra do at \$1.60. New York Flour, scarce at \$1.50. In Corn meal there is no change.
Feed in bulk: sales of Bran at \$2.20 per ton.
AT NEW YORK Flour market open very quiet. No change. No. 1 extra at \$2.10; No. 2 extra at \$2.00; No. 3 extra at \$1.90; No. 4 extra at \$1.80; No. 5 extra at \$1.70; No. 6 extra at \$1.60; No. 7 extra at \$1.50; No. 8 extra at \$1.40; No. 9 extra at \$1.30; No. 10 extra at \$1.20; No. 11 extra at \$1.10; No. 12 extra at \$1.00; No. 13 extra at \$0.90; No. 14 extra at \$0.80; No. 15 extra at \$0.70; No. 16 extra at \$0.60; No. 17 extra at \$0.50; No. 18 extra at \$